CHEAP and EFFECTIVE REMEDY FOR CUTS, BRUISES, INSECT BITES OR STINGS, PILES, PRICKLY HEAT, and OTHER SKIN AILMENTS.
CALVERT'S CARBOLIC OINTMENT.
Larger 1s¾d. pots.
Free from Animal Fat.
Sold by TREACHER & Co., Bombay, Byculla, and Poona.
Makers awarded 56 Gold and Silver Medals and Diplomas.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,438—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, MAY 22, 1891.

BEST CLARETS.
We have been Bordeaux shippers since 1815.

Qts.	pts.		Qts.	pts.
15-0	8-6	Breakfast—Medoc and St. Julien Medoc	15-0	8-6
11-0	6-8		11-0	6-8
25-0	13-6	Dinner—La Rose and St. Julien	25-0	13-6
22-0	13-0		22-0	13-0
37-8	19-12	After Dinner—Chateau Lafite	37-8	19-1

For Prices of Whiskies, Ports, Liqueurs, &c., send for our Illustrated Catalogue.
CUTLER, PALMER & Co., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.



DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Saturday. 1891.
B.L. CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	23rd May.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	29th May.
B.L. BOKHARA	2955	500	W. J. Nantes	5th June.
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	12th „
B.L. THAMES	4173	800	W. A. Seaton	19th „
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	26th „
B.L. SUTLEJ	4325	800	W. D. Worcester	3rd July
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	10th „
B.I. ORIENTAL	5015	1000	E. Stewart	17th „
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	24th „
B.L. PESHAWUR	3927	600	W. A. Wheler	31st „
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	7th Aug.
B.L. PEKIN	3808	600	P. Harris	14th „
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	21st „
B.L. KAISAR-I-HIND	4029	700	G. W. Atkinson	28th „

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers ranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard Godown before 9 a.m. on day of sailing.
A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons	H.P.	Captains.	About
PEKIN	3808	600	P. Harris	4th June.
KAISAR-I-HIND	4029	700	G. W. Atkinson	18th „

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.
For further particulars, apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 25th April, 1891.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.



THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and *vice versa* at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.
FARE to all Ports of Italy, Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Hand-books.
Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other First Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay:—

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	1st June, 1891.
D. BALDUINO	5,000	800	20th June, 1891.
S. S. PO			10th July, 1891.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.
European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of Food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer	To sail
BORMIDA	On the 7th June, 1891.

For Hand-books of Information and other Particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

R. PESCIO,
F. BRANCHI,
Acting Agents.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, May 1, 1891.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers	Captains	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st June '91.
POSEIDON (Extra)	L. Lemessich	4,200	600	10th June '91

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE or BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.
Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail
ELEKTRA	C. Bellen	3,800	550	18th July '91.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowah, Suakin, Gedda, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
ELEKTRA	C. Bellen	3,800	550	24th May '91.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

O. von HOFFER,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay
20th May 1891.



MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay, on 10th June, 1891, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN, in connection with the Australian steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.
RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.
A Steam Launch will leave the Apollo Bunder at 1 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on Board.

A. SIMEON, Agent,
2, Esplanade Road.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.
GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.



PASSAGES booked by P. & O. and other regular lines of Steamers *without charge for Commission*. Berths selected and the best available accommodation secured. Railway and Sleeping Car Tickets obtained.
CHEAPER PASSAGES engaged by occasional outside Steamers, and every information afforded as to terms and accommodation.

SECOND SALOON.

The Superior Second Saloon accommodation of the new P. and O. Steamers offers an excellent opportunity for a cheap Passage to England, and to enable us to arrange select parties and suitable berthing, intending passengers should make early Application.
Full particulars and pamphlet forwarded on application. "Grindlay's Hand Book" for Travellers may also be had free.
Circular Notes, Sovereigns, and Drafts on London granted at current rates. Baggage shipped and Insurance effected when required.
PACKAGES from Europe for MESSES, CLUBS, SOCIETIES, SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS cleared and forwarded. To avoid delay the Shippers should be instructed to send us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.

GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.
GRINDLAY GROOM & Co., Bombay.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—



FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST AND CUTCH MANDAVIE.

S. S. "KISTNA," 1,132 tons, at 11 a.m. on WEDNESDAY, 27th May, and the
S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,132 tons, at noon, on 23rd May, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandavie, and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,554 tons, at 11 a.m., on the 24th May, after arrival of incoming English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CULNA," 1,978 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 28th May, at noon, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 21st May, 1891. Agents.

PASSAGE SEASON, 1891.
KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGE engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines at the lowest rates obtainable *FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.*
SECOND SALOON accommodation by P. and O. secured at very low rates, and special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers.
Full information as to berths available, and lists of Passengers already booked furnished at once.
PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co. (London), or at Liverpool by MESSRS. KING, BAILLIE & Co. MESSRS. KING KING & Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles, and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.
BAGGAGE CARGO and PARCELS Shipped or Cleared at low rates: Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired; excellent godown accommodation furnished, and every facility given for examination.
LOANS granted on easy terms. Letters of Credit and Circular Notes issued payable in all the principal towns of the world.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Sovereigns, and Bank of England Notes bought and sold at the best rates of the day.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES arranged at current rates and addresses in connection with the same registered with Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. *free of charge.*
Correspondence invited, and a copy of Messrs. King, King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward bound Passengers forwarded on Application, free of charge.

KING HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA. KING, BAILLIE & Co., LIVERPOOL.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.



PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning *via* Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand, with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

Steamer.	Date of leaving Calcutta.
BANCOORA	On or about 2nd June.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars, apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 30th April, 1891. Agents.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO DUNKIRK DIRECT.

Steamer.	Tons.	Commander.	On or about
CLAN GRAHAM	2959	C. Alexanderson	30th May.



THESE STEAMERS are fitted with every requisite for the comfort of Passengers. The Saloon and Cabins are all on the Upper Deck. Qualified Surgeon and Stewardess carried.
For rates of Passages, Cabin Plans, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 18th April, 1891.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
WERNETH HALL	A. Buck	4,100	550	23rd May.

This Steamer is well known on this Line as being most comfortably fitted, in all respects, for Passengers, and has Surgeon and Stewardess.
For further Particulars apply to

EDWARD, BATES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 15th May, 1891.

"MAC IVER" LINE.

S.S. "NIAGARA," sailing about 9th June, for Plymouth.
S.S. "LYCIA," sailing about 23rd June, for Plymouth.



THESE STEAMERS carry both Surgeon and Stewardess, have Cabins amidship, and are fitted throughout with the Electric Light. Voyage occupies from 24 to 26 days. Fares moderate. Apply to

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.



PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION. Special attention given to the selection of berths.
FAVOURABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing berths according to individual requirements.
THROUGH TICKETS issued from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe, allowing breaks of journey anywhere *en route*.
PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at Plymouth, London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.
HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels in all parts of the World.
SPECIALLY REDUCED FARES for Military, Civil, and Naval Service Officers to Europe via China and America.
HEAVY BAGGAGE received, warehoused, and forwarded.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued of the value of £20, £10, and £5, which are cashed by any of our Agents and Banking Correspondents in all parts of the World.
LETTERS OF CREDIT for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World issued.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on our Branch Offices.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied at favourable rates.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received, available at any time for remittance to England. Rate of interest on application.
INTEREST, PAY AND PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.
TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS OR REMITTANCES made expeditiously at best rate of Exchange *without charge for Commission*, and payable at our offices in any part of the World.
INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued. Insurance of Passengers' Baggage effected on moderate terms.
Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

SCOTCH ALE
(JEFFREY'S).

THIS is a genuine Beer of excellent quality, and guaranteed to keep well. Suitable for Mess or Canteen use.

Rs. 49.....per Hogshead.
Rs. 47.....per Hogshead for 5 Hogsheads.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
IMPORTERS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

POMEROY & GRENOS CHAMPAGNE,
EXTRA SEC.

	Cash.	Credit.
Bottles.....Per dozen	Rs. 74	Rs. 83
Half Bottles ..... „ „ „	39	„ 43-8

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
WINE MERCHANTS.
BOMBAY. BYCULLA AND POONA.

HEM-STITCH POCKET "LADIES' OR GENTS." "A SPECIAL PURCHASE." HANDKERCHIEFS.

!!! EXTRAORDINARY VALUE !!! Rs. 6-0, 7-0, 13 per dozen.

HOAR & CO. { HOSIERS, OUTFITTERS, } BOMBAY

BEST QUALITY FRENCH SHOES.
PARIS MANUFACTURE.

	Net Rs.	As.
White or Cream Satin Court Shoes, Beaded Toes and Bows	10	8
Do. do. Plain	9	0
Bronze Kid Court Shoes, Gold Beaded Toes and Bows	10	8
Do. do. Plain	9	0
Glaze Kid do. do.	8	0
London-made First Quality Patent Court Shoes	7	0
Glaze Kid Court Shoes	7	0
Do. Oxford Shoes, Light	9	8
Do. do. Stout	11	0
Tan Russian Hide Oxford Shoes	9	8
Do. do. Court Shoes	7	8
Blue, Red, and Drab Morocco Court Shoes	6	8

Having just received these Goods, we are able to offer them at the above Low Rates for Cash.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,
BOMBAY.

THORPE AND CO.

WHITE SHIRTS, COLOURED SHIRTS.
A CHOICE VARIETY.

		Rs.	a.
OXFORD CLOTH (Anderson's) Very Soft, Fast Colors	½ doz.	30	0
PRINTED CAMBRIC Best French	„	27	0
BEST WHITE For Day Wear	„	25	0
BEST WHITE Colars Attached	„	27	0
WHITE DRESS SHIRTS To Order	„	30	0
WHITE SAXONY FLANNEL For Tennis	each	8	8
COLORED FLANNEL All Neat Patts	„	8	8
TROPICAL FLANNEL Very Cool	„	7	8
FANCY SILK AND WOOL Beautifully Soft	„	8	8

PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO CUTTING, FIT GUARANTEED.

THORPE AND CO.,
SHIRT-MAKERS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

VOLKART BROTHERS, BOMBAY.
ELECTROTECHNICAL DEPARTMENT,
CONSULTING ELECTRICIANS,
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS,
AND CONTRACTORS FOR
ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
STOCK AND SHOW ROOMS:
APOLLO HOUSE, APOLLO STREET,
BOMBAY.

THE "BLÜTHNER" PIANO-FORTES.

BOUDOIR AND CONCERT GRANDS AND COTTAGES

BY the above maker, are now being monthly received at their Bombay Agency, and are offered at Manufacturer's Prices, *plus* Rs. 60 for freight and incidental charges.

Though low priced, these high-class instruments stand HIGHEST in the estimation of Western civilisation. The Factory is the largest in Europe, manufacturing no less than 3,000 Pianos every year, which, reduced to a minimum, will exhibit the extraordinary fact of one Piano in every working hour of the day.

Another feature very remarkable with these Pianos is their sweetness and richness of tone their perfect and never failing mechanism, delicacy of touch, and last, but not least, the length of time they keep in tune, which is twice or thrice as long as the best Pianos—a fact which is an important advantage to Mofussil Residents.

We invite inspection of these splendid Pianos, and will send Messrs. T. Blüthner's own Illustrated Price List free on application.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE, BOMBAY,
43, ESPLANADE ROAD, AND 1, ASH LANE,
SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA AND BURMAH.

HOT WEATHER.

FLESH BRUSHES. SPONGES AND LOOFAHS.
TOILET SOAPS.

COMFORTS.

PERFUMES. SPRAY PRODUCERS.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

TRAVELLERS,
INWARD OR OUTWARD BOUND,

Will find every Requisite for Sea or Land at our Establishments.

TRAVELLING REQUISITES.—Camp Beds, Tables, Chairs, Washing Appliances, Despatch Boxes, Trunks, &c.
STATIONERY, comprising Office Requisites. Fancy Goods and Writing Cases, Desks, Albums, Photo Frames, &c.
PHOTOGRAPHY in all its branches. Cameras, Lenses, Ilford Plates, Chemicals, Bromide and other Papers, Lamps, Portable Tents, &c.
PHARMACY & DISPENSING.—Medicine Chests, select medical preparations suitable for India, Patent and Proprietory Medicines, &c.
GYMKHANERY & SPORTING.—Complete in all its branches with Outdoor and Indoor Games, Sporting requisites, Fishing tackle, &c.
HOUSEHOLD REQUISITES of every description for the Drawing Room, Dining Room, Kitchen, Bed Room, and Chamber.
WINES AND STORES, from First-class Houses only, fresh importations weekly, consequently reliable.

SEND FOR NEW PRICE LIST IN CIRCULATION.

BOMBAY: Oriental Bank Buildings, and Byculla Bridge. POONA: Temple House, Camp, & Bhoodwar Peth, City.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD.,
WINE AND GENERAL IMPORT MERCHANTS AND AGENTS.
NEW BRANCH:—CUMBALLA HILL.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TREACHER'S
HIGHLAND MALT WHISKY.



PHŒNIX BRAND.
MUCH ADMIRED FOR ITS PARTICULARLY FINE FLAVOUR.
Cash Rs. 27 Per Dozen.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CANTERBURY ALE.
(JOHNSON & Co., CANTERBURY.)

THIS pleasant Bitter Beer has been imported by Treacher & Co. at the suggestion of a well-known Physician in Bombay, and is strongly recommended as one of the very best Beers in the Indian Market. It has the genuine bitter aromatic flavour of the Hop, does not contain an excess of alcohol, and has in an eminent degree those refreshing digestive and tonic properties which should characterize ale Beers.

	Cash.	Credit.
Dozen Quarts	Rs. 6 0	Rs. 6 12
Dozen Pints	Rs. 4 0	Rs. 4 8

SOLE AGENTS:
TREACHER & Co., Limited,
WINE AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

JUST PUBLISHED—Rs. 5.
THACKER'S
REDUCED SURVEY MAP
OF
INDIA,
EDITED BY
J. G. BARTHOLOMEW, F.R.G.S.
WITH INSET PHYSICAL MAPS, SKETCH MAPS OF CALCUTTA, BOMBAY AND MADRAS, AND GENERAL INDEX.
Size of Map 32 inches by 40 inches, mounted and folded in Book form, 10 by 5¼.

This Map is an accurate reduction of the Ordnance Survey of India to the scale of 69 miles to an inch. It gives in as minute detail as the scale will permit all the leading features on the general survey sheets, together with the results of the Frontier and other Geographical Surveys. The whole Map has been corrected to the present date, and shows the new railways, with the recent political and other changes. The spelling of the place names is according to the system adopted by Sir W. W. Hunter in his "Imperial Gazetteer of India," and every place mentioned in that work is shown on the Map. The index gives the location of each of the ten thousand names which appear on the Map.

BOMBAY: THACKER & Co., LIMITED.
CALCUTTA: THACKER, SPINK & CO.
LONDON: W. THACKER & CO.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ANCHOR LINE.



BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail.
S.S. PERSIA	R. Hutchison	3547	15th June.
S.S. HISPANIA	S. Abrey	3380	4th July.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail
S.S. ARMENIA	Geo. Read	3295	30th May.

Passengers by the Marseilles steamer can book through to London (overland from Marseilles).
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every Comfort for First-Class Passengers.
All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.
For further Particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 11th May, 1891.

"ZINGIT,"
The Persian
PICK-ME-UP,
The Remedy for
SEA SICKNESS,
NEURALGIA,
INDIGESTION.
Per Bottle, Rs. 2-8, 4, 7, and 8.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

DIAMONDS.

PURE, WHITE, perfectly cut, and of intense Brilliancy. Having obtained them at favourable prices, we are able to offer them at a figure which will be considered low taking into consideration the advance in price of Diamonds of nearly 30 Per Cent. For instance, we can "still" supply a single stone white and perfect Brilliant Ring, set in solid 18-Carat Gold for the remarkably low sum of Rs. 150 only.

MARCKS AND CO., LD.,
DIAMOND MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

RESIDENTS IN INDIA WILL FIND
CEYLON
An agreeable place to visit during
THE HOT SEASON.

NUWARA ELIYA.—The Sanitarium is 6200 feet above Sea.

And after reaching Colombo by short sea voyage, is easily approached by Rail. First Class Return Ticket Rs. 15 "THE GRAND" & "CRITERION" HOTELS are charmingly situated, over-looking Lake and Mountain scenery. Furnished with every comfort. Excellent Cuisine. Bracing climate, but not too cold. W MILSOM & Co., Proprietors, Nuwara Eliya Ceylon.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

G. I. P. RY. PAREL GYMKHANA.
FRIDAY, 22ND.
ALFRESCO DANCE, AT 9 P.M.
Seats under cover. Tickets, Re. 1.
To admit 1 Gentleman and Ladies.

A. C. SCOTT,
Honorary Secretary.

THE ANCHOR LINE S.S. "ARMENIA" has arrived from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and discharges in the Victoria Dock.

Consignees are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of Consignees unless boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the landing shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of Goods removed to the unclaimed Warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey damages, &c.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 21st May, 1891.

NEW BOOKS BY EVERY MAIL·
NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS
SUPPLIED
REGULARLY AND PROMPTLY.

D. B. TARAPOREVALA, SONS, AND CO.,
SUCCESSORS TO
HORMUSJI SORABJI & CO.,
26, MEADOWS STREET, FORT.

CARRIAGES FOR SALE.

MESSRS. C. S. WINDOVER & Co., Ld.,
of Long Acre and Bond Street, London Paris, &c.
COACH-BUILDERS TO THE ROYAL FAMILY, &c., &c.

HAVE IN STOCK at their DEPOT in Girgaum (next to Messrs. Scott and Co.) a large Assortment of Fashionable, Light and well-built Carriages, New and Second-hand, of which an inspection is invited.

Drawings can be seen, orders taken, and estimates given for every description of every style of Carriage, with all the latest Improvements and Inventions on application to the Company's Agent.

HORMUSJI SORABJI,
Girgaum.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED.

PAID-UP CAPITAL............ £ 588,075
REST .... „ 215,333

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BANK OF SCOTLAND.

DEPOSITS are received at the undermentioned Rates of Interest:—

FIXED, for 12 months..................5 per cent. per annum
FIXED DEPOSIT for 6 months......4 per cent. per annum
and for other periods subject to special arrangement.

INTEREST at 2 per cent. is allowed on current accounts, daily balances not exceeding Rs. 50,000.

DRAFTS granted on London, Scotland, and Ireland and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

SECURITIES received for Custody; NO COMMISSION CHARGED ON WITHDRAWAL. Interest and Dividends collected and the purchase and sale of Securities effected.

A Baggage and Agency Department in London has been added for the convenience of Eastern Constituent, and a West End Branch has been opened at 25, Cockspurs St. Trafalgar Square.

A. F. SIMPSON,
Manager.

J. NEUBERG,
MEDOWS STREET,
BOMBAY.

TRICHINOPOLY
CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks, which are simply unapproachable as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.

☞ Parcels for Friends at Home made up on shortest possible Notice.

SPECIAL REGARD FOR
DUTIABLE WEIGHTS.

FLOR DE JAVAS.
Not to be confounded with so-called
JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the
ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS,
FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO.

ROYALS ....Rs. 4 0 Per 100
TRABUCOS.............. „ 3 12 „
COQUETAS.............. „ 3 8 „

COROMANDEL CIGARS.

No. 1 ....Rs. 4 0 Per 100
„ 2 .... „ 3 12 „
„ 3 .... „ 3 8 „

Special attention is invited to these particularly choice Cigars.

MALTA CIGARS.
"SPOTTED CABANAS,"
VERY CHOICE.

REAL HAVANNAH CIGARS.
IN HERMETICALLY SEALED TIN BOXES
OF 50 AND 100 EACH.

J. NEUBERG,
MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

ASHU'S POWDER

Perfectly cures the habit of Drinking Spirits and Wines, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, &c., by use as per instructions on Label.

Rs. 3-8 Per Phial.

A. T. MOOKERJEE.

Barnagore, via Calcutta.

THE GREAT ORIENTAL MEDCAMENTUM.
DR. G. B. SHAW'S
SAMARITAN DROPS

Rouses and developes the nervous Energies, Strengthens and Regulates the Bladder, Kidneys, Lungs and Liver, and is highly recommended and prized as a Sovereign Remedy for the following Maladies:—

Asthma, Cough, Dropsy, Worms, Gravel, Chronic Fevers, Liver Complaint, Palpitation of the Heart, Giddiness, Nervousness, Headache, Internal Sores, Phosphatic Deposits, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Fluor-Albus, Catarrh.

By external application Dr. G. B. Shaw's SAMARITAN DROPS is considered invaluable for:—

Burns, Ulcers, Malignant Sores, Ringworms, Paralysis, Leprosy, Rheumatism, Gout, Syphilitic Sores, and bad Skin Diseases.

Full directions for use accompany every Phial. Sold at Re. 1, Rs. 2, Rs. 3-8, Rs. 5-4, and Rs. 10 Per Phial.

Packing As. 4 extra.

WANTED AGENTS.
Apply to
A. T. MOOKERJEE,
Proprietor.

Barnagore, Suburb of Calcutta, E. India.

SWIFT AND FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.,
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1: each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

IMPORTANT TO LADIES!!!—We have FOR SALE a fine assortment of LADIES' SILVER WATCHES of exceptionally good quality. Crystal Face Keyless from Rs. 35. Hunting and Half Hunting at Rs. 45 and Rs. 50 respectively.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Watch and Clock Manufacturers, Bombay and Poona.

ELEPHANTA.—The Fine New Steam Launch "VICTORIA," runs frequently to the Island. Fare Rs. 5, and is AVAILABLE FOR PICNICS. For Terms apply to THOS. COOK AND SON, Rampart Row.

A M. I. M. E. with 15 years' Practical, Theoretical and Commercial experience, seeks an engagement. Salary not so much an object as permanent employment. Holds a Government Certificate as First Class Engineer, and unexceptional Testimonials. Address "ALBION," care of this Paper.

CHEAPEST DEPOT of Brazilian Pebble SPECTACLES, FOLDERS, etc., fitted on the latest scientific method. Gold framed from Rs. 14 to Rs. 18, metal framed Rs. 3 and upwards. GOLD JEWELLERIES can be had ready or made to order.—DINSHAW M. DUSTUR, Oculist-Optician, 93, Medow St., Fort (opposite Soundy and Co).

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED.—Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier in ordinary to H. E. Lord Reay, late Governor of Bombay.

POCKET ANEROIDS or BAROMETERS.—A very useful Instrument in a compact form, to wear in the Pocket. Will measure instantaneously a difference in altitude of 10 feet. To be had at Rs. 35, Rs. 45, Rs. 60 to Rs. 120. The more expensive ones are by Dr. A. Menist.—MARCKS & Co., Limited, Opticians, Bombay and Poona.

AN IRON GARDEN ROLLER.—WANTED, to PURCHASE. Must be cheap. State size, weight, and price to "ROLLER," care of this Paper.

ENGLISH HOTEL, Fort, Bombay. Apartments large, airy, and open to the Sea Breeze. Special rates for the Monsoon. For terms, &c., apply The Manager.

MOTIVALA'S DYSENTRODYNE, a never failing remedy in Dysentery of all kinds, with Blood or Slime, Colic, Vomiting and Ordinary Diarrhœa. It has cured numerous hopeless cases. "It acts like a charm and is worth its weight in gold." Price 4 and 8 annas per phial. See very numerous certificates in the Handbills for which apply to S. B. MOTIVALA, Frere Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE only Firm in Bombay which gives free watch glasses and watch keys and Clock keys to their Customers.—STEFFENAUER & Co., Fort, Bombay.

WANTED, EMPLOYMENT, by a Gujerati Hindu Gentleman of good birth as a PRIVATE SECRETARY or a TUTOR to a Rajah or a rich Gentleman. Good Experience and Excellent English knowledge. Apply to "N.P.," care of this Office.

WANTED, an ENGAGEMENT, by an EURASIAN as NURSERY GOVERNESS. Mofussil no objection. Address "H. K.," care of this Paper.

COMPETENT PRESS READER, WANTED.—State qualifications and previous experience to "X. X.," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

TO LET.—LARGE ROOM in the Fort. Apply "LET," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

"THE STANDARD" again heads the list of the Scotch Offices for the past year. New Assurances £1,379,002. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

LANSON'S CUVEE DE RESERVE CHAMPAGNE in Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON and Co., Sole Agents.

J. BRINSMEAD and SONS' PIANOS. Collard and Collard Pianos, and Pianos by all the best makers at low prices for cash.—33, Rampart Row, Bombay S. ROSE & Co.

FRENCH PASTILLES.—Raspberry, Rose, Apricot, Greengage, Malt, Cranberry, Ginger, Black Currant, Liquorice, and Bronchial. VOICE JUJUBES, Lime Fruit, Glycerine, Liquorice, and Grenadines in fancy boxes.—PEARSE and Co., Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street.

BADHAM, PILE and Co., Ld., are now showing a Choice Collection of French and English FLOWERS, Mounted and Unmounted, from As. 12 per Spray.

A B MACKAY'S Liqueur Whisky and Highland Whisky, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERRAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published weekly on the departure of English Mail. 28 pages of the *Pall Mall Budget* size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English subscription Rs. 17 per year, including Postage.

RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN.—The most popular Hotel on the Hill, affords all the comforts of a home at moderate charge. Rooms are bright, airy, and commodious, while the situation is the highest and the most central.

IN consequence of daily increasing demand for accommodation at RIPON HOTEL, MAHABLESHWAR, it is much extended. Single Ladies and Gent can now have Private Sitting-rooms attached. These New Suites of Rooms are ventilated on Scientific principle and with the latest Sanitary Improvements. Cook's Hotel Coupons accepted.

FOR SALE.—1 High Caste KATTYWAR COW (calved on the 19th inst.) Gives per day when in full milk 10 to 12 seers. Also 1 Half Aden Cow expected to calve this month. Also 2 Heifers thereof, aged 4 years and 1½ years. Apply to Messrs. BOLTON & Co., the Fort.

RANGOON DERBY SWEEP.—Tickets at Rs. 10 may be obtained from Captain Stephens. After 20th May TELEGRAPHIC Money Orders should be sent.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES!!! The Portable Electric Light Installation of the *Bombay Gazette* has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities, &c. Apply to the "ELECTRICIAN," *Bombay Gazette*.

SOOTH YOUR WORRIED MIND—LONG PLAYING MUSICAL BOX, playing for 2 hours when once wound. A CAPITAL NOVELTY ever imported in India—CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watch-maker, No. 42, Medows Street.

EXTRACTS out of Numerous TESTIMONIALS of BATLIWALA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE:—Very Rev. B. Fernandes, Vicar da Vara:—It is most efficacious. E. M. Morris, Esq., Tunnel Works, Goilkera:—It is a diamond drop to a man dying with Malarious Fever. Surgeon-Major M. E. Reporter Cannanore:—All the cases tried upon have recovered. Send your orders to Dr. H. L. Batliwala, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had at Kemp and Co., Phillips and Co., &c. at Re 1.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady, trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms apply to "B. L. A.," care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

JUST PUBLISHED.—MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY for 1891.—Enlarged, Corrected, and Revised up to Date. Indispensable for Visitors and Residents. Cloth bound. Price Rs. 5. Postage, 4 Annas.—*Bombay Gazette*, Albert Building, Fort, Bombay.

SPECIALLY IMPORTED
FROM
The Tottenham Lager Beer
Brewery

TOTTENHAM CHAMPAGNE
PILSENER BEER.

Per Case of 4 Doz. Quarts, Rs. 19.

SOLE AGENTS:—
CROFT, WELLS & Co.,
HENSHAW'S BUILDING,
Custom House Road.

SUB-AGENTS:—
DENISON & Co.,
HUMMUM STREET,
BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, the 23rd, to TUESDAY, the 26th instant, being Public Holidays under the "Negotiable Instruments Act."

PRINTING PAPERS Manufactured by Messrs. JOHN DICKINSON and Co., London, specially for Indian Markets.

To-day's issue of the *Bombay Gazette* is printed on J. D. & Co.'s LION BRAND ORANGE LABEL, Glazed Quality Printings.

NOTICE is hereby given that, any person or persons, having any CLAIM or CLAIMS, AGAINST ME is or are hereby required to make the same known to the Undersigned, and receive the same on passing the usual acknowledgment by him or them of such claim or claims at my residence in the house of Soniwala, No. 40, Goa Street, Stone Bunder, Fort, within 14 days from this date, and any claim or claims submitted after the expiration of the aforesaid period, will be considered nul and void—Dated this 18th day of May, 1891.

JUMNADASS GHIRDHURDASS.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY,
INCLUDING
RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive at his Office, Church Gate Street, Fort, up to Gun-Fire, on MONDAY, the 25th May, 1891, Tenders for the construction on the Broad Gauge of the Section from the 24th to about the 72nd Mile, reckoning from Godhra, of the Godhra-Rutlam Railway, or up to Tandla Station approximately. (Work on the section from Tandla Station to Rutlam will be hereafter arranged for separately by the Engineer-in-Chief, Rajputana-Malwa Railway).

Drawings and Specifications with Schedules of quantities may be seen at the Chief Engineer's Office in Bombay on and after the 1st May, 1891, where forms of tender can be obtained on payment of Rs. 10 per copy.

All tenders should be superscribed "Tender for the Second Section of the Godhra-Rutlam Railway," and a sum of Rs. 1,000 must be deposited with each tender, without which the tender will not be considered.

The deposits should be endorsed in favor of the B. B. & C. I. R. Company.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

W. S. S. BISSET,
Agent.

General Offices, Bombay, 30th April, 1891.

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to Act XXVIII of 1866, entitled "The Trustee's and Mortgagee's Powers Act, 1866," notice is hereby given that all persons being creditors of or having any claims against the estate of JAMES ANTONY SCOTT, Wine and Spirit Merchant, of Muir Street, Motherwell, Scotland, European deceased (who died at Motherwell aforesaid on the 16th July, 1890, and Letters of Administration with a copy of his Will annexed of whose Property and Credits were on the 24th April, 1891, granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, to CHARLES DOUGLAS, FARQUHAR CAMPBELL MACRAE, and LEIGHTON BUCHANAN KER, the constituted attorneys of ELIZABETH or ELIZA SAWYERS or SCOTT, the widow and sole executrix named in the Will of the deceased for her use and benefit, and limited until she shall obtain Probate granted to her to have effect throughout the Province of Bombay) are required to send to the undersigned solicitors, for the said Charles Douglas, Farquhar Campbell Macrae, and Leighton Buchanan Ker on their behalf at their office No. 2, Green Street, Elphinstone Circle, within the Fort of Bombay, in writing their names and addresses and the particulars of their claims against the estate of the said deceased so as to reach the said office on or before the 10th day of June, 1891; as after that date the said Charles Douglas, Farquhar Campbell Macrae, and Leighton Buchanan Ker as such administrators will pay or remit the assets of the said deceased then in their hands to the said Elizabeth or Eliza Sawyers or Scott as the person thereto entitled, or will otherwise proceed to administer the said assets, having regard only to the claims of which the said Administrators shall then have notice as aforesaid, and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognised.—Dated the 30th Day of April, 1891.

CONROY & BROWN,
Administrators' Solicitors.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate Supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hardware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting, Fuses, Red lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig lead, all sorts of paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

હેપતુલા શેકઆદમની કું૦

i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,
Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

INSURANCES.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE.
CAPITAL—£2,500,000.
FUNDS EXCEED £1,950,000.

THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK and accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous rates on the shortest notice.

WALLACE & Co., Agents,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

GUARANTEES AGAINST EMBEZZLEMENT.

INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE: ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities and remain in India.

THE Association provides security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Secretary.

WM. RADAM'S MICROBE-KILLER.

IT is the Water of Life. The most Powerful, Efficacious Destroyer of the Deadly Microbe. Cures Consumption, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Asthma, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Kidney, and all Blood Diseases. Rs. 15 per Jar. Pamphlets of Testimonials sent Post free.

WM. RADAM'S MICROBE-KILLER Co.,
(FACTORY No. 12.)
111, Oxford Street, London, W.
SOLE DEPOT FOR INDIA AND BURMAH,
23, Rampart Row.
PHILLIPS & Co., LD., CHEMISTS,
Sole Sub-Agents for Bombay Presidency.
The only places for the genuine stuff.

ELECTRO-HOMŒOPATHIC POOR DISPENSARY
ST. ALOYSIUS' COLLEGE, MANGALORE, S. C.
GENERAL DEPOT IN INDIA
For Count C. Mattei's Medicines.

GLOBULES 70 as 6; 140 as. 12; 350 Re. 1-8-0; 700, Rs. 2-8-0
ELECTRIC FLUIDS—2 drams, as. 8; 4 drams, Re 1; 1 oz Re. 1-12-0.
HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES.—Mother Tinctures and Powders, as. 1-6 per dram. Dilutions and Pills as. 1-3 per dram.

FOR PRICE LIST ADDRESS:—
AUG. MULLER, S. J., Manager.

NEWSPAPERS
FROM
ENGLAND.

NEWSPAPERS, MAGAZINES, and all PERIODICAL Publications despatched from England with punctuality, at LOWEST RATES, for Prepaid Subscriptions.

Price Lists may be obtained from
MESSRS. KING, KING, & CO., BOMBAY;
KING, HAMILTON & CO., CALCUTTA;
OR
HENRY S. KING & Co.,
65, CORNHILL, AND 45, PALL MALL,
LONDON

NOW READY—6th EDITION.

ON THE MODERN TREATMENT OF NERVOUS DISEASES and EXHAUSTION IN MEN by LOCAL ABSORPTION, with Testimonials. Showing how to obtain a speedy and permanent restoration, without stomach medicines. POST FREE.

E. NORTON,
249½, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W. C., ENGLAND.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

NOTICE.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 121 Military Messes and 32 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES from the following well-known Houses:—

PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	Pall Mall, London.
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS.	Pall Mall, London.
CHRISTOPHER AND Co.	Pall Mall, London.
POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET AND Co.	Epernay.
HEIDSIECK AND Co.	Rheims.
AYALA AND Co.	Chateau d'Ay.
ERNEST IRROY AND Co.	Rheims.
RUINART PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
DAUMAL ET FILS.	Rheims.
COLIGNY FRERES	Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
CURLIER FRERES	Cognac.
GABRIEL ST. MARC	Cognac.
LEACOCK AND Co.	Madeira.
COSSART, GORDON AND Co.	Madeira.
COCKBURN, SMITHES & Co.	London.
VAN ZELLERS AND Co.	Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms-am-Rhein.
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
WOODHOUSE AND Co.	Marsala.
JAMES CATHCART AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
CHAS. MACKINLAY AND Co.	Leith.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
GOVERNMENT CELLARS.	Budapest.
THOS. MOSLEY AND Co.	Gibraltar.
J. SACCONE	Gibraltar.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Côtes d'Or.
J. & R. GRANT	Rothes.
ACKERMANN-LAURANCE	Saumur.
C. A. LINDGREN AND Co.	Stockholm.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
FRANK BAILEY AND Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

GENUINE AND PURE WINES.
Selected and Shipped by BLANDY BROS. & Co., of London
MADEIRAS—From the Celebrated "Blandy" Stock.
PORTS—From Hooper Bros., Oporto.
SHERRIES—From Manuel Gaztelu E. Yriarte, Cadiz.
CHAMPAGNES—From Henriot and Co., Reims.
CLARETS—From Le Fils D'A Leon Aine, Bordeaux.
HOCKS—From Meyer & Coblenz, Bingen-am-Rhein.
WHISKIES, SCO.—From Pattison, Elder & Co., Leith.
WHISKIES, SCO—From Ross and Cameron, Inverness.
DETAILED LIST OF PRICES & TERMS FROM
SOLE AGENTS:—R. RAMCHANDRA & Co.,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

WANTED.

WANTED, for the Perak Sikhs, Brass and Reed Band, Straits Settlements, 22 BANDSMEN, lowest pay $10=Rs. 22½ a month. For particulars apply to Officer Commanding, 6th Hyderabad Contingent Infantry, Bolarum, enclosing certificates as to sobriety and qualifications.

W. H. TREACHER,
Secretary to Government, Perak.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard, Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,

Being a reprint of two letters to the *Bombay Gazette*, and a Lecture by

F. BEAUCLERK.

Price 8 Annas,
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
„ THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
„ HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

"NEOSOTE."
"DISINFECTANT POWDER."

DISCOVERED by MESSRS. W. BAIRD and Co., of Glasgow, and much sought after as a valuable and powerful Disinfectant.

This Powder contains in the same volume more Antiseptic than ordinary 20 per cent. powders, and the low price renders it beyond competition.

Price of one cwt. Cask delivered free at the Bombay stations. Rs. 5½.

AGENTS:—
ROGERS & Co.
Hummum Street, Fort.

JUST PUBLISHED.

MACLEAN'S
GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1891.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.
INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1891, contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and gives the history of the remarkable progress made by the city in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

The DIRECTORY has been carefully enlarged, verified, and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office,
Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

REGENT PARK CANINE SURGERY.
Patronised by Royalty, June 18, 1879.
Oct. 25, 1879, His Highness the Khan of Kelat.

MR. SPENCE, for convenience of residents in India, and avoid delay in answering letters quotes the following prices:—

BLOODHOUNDS	£25 each.
DEERHOUNDS	£20 „
MASTIFFS	£20 „
BOARHOUNDS	£20 „
BULL DOGS	£20 „
BULL TERRIERS	£10 „
FOX TERRIERS	£10 „
IRISH TERRIERS	£10 „
WELL-BROKEN POINTERS, SETTERS, AND RETRIEVERS	£20 „
WELL-BROKEN SPANIELS	£10 „

Apply
MR. CHAAS. BELL SPENCE, M.R.C.V.S.,
Lanark Villas, Maida Vale, London.

SPENCER AND CO.'S CIGARS.

CAUTION!

IT has come to our personal knowledge that many unscrupulous Native Firms, with and without European designations, in Trichinopoly are manufacturing and supplying dealers in the Punjab and North-West Provinces, with Cigars of similar shapes and sizes as ours, and bearing the same names as those of our manufacture, such as:—

"SALISBURYS," "FLOR DE SUMATRAS,"
"BEACONSFIELDS," "GOLD MOHURS,"

with the questionable intention of leading the Public to believe that the inferior, and in most cases worthless, articles sold by them to the aforesaid dealers are Cigars manufactured by us.

We beg to draw special notice to the fact that every box of Cigars sent out by us has the Registered Trade Mark of our Firm branded on the lid, and that a facsimile of our signature appears on the end Label; and to say that any Cigars, bearing the following names, *viz.*:—

"SALISBURYS," "IMPERIALS," "MAYOS,"
"BEACONSFIELDS," "SUMATRAS," "LITTLE RANDOLPHS,"
"GOLD MOHURS," "BORNEOS," & "SIESTAS,"

not bearing our Brand and Signature, as above stated, are Spurious Imitations of our now much-appreciated Brands.

HEAD OFFICE—MADRAS.
BRANCHES—BANGALORE & OOTACAMUND.
FACTORY—DINDIGUL.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE,

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. "Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Cholera, in Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, Sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemist."

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d. and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

CAUTION:—Beware of Piracy and Imitation. Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Russell's Street Bloomsbury, London.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED).
HEAD OFFICE—47, Threadneedle Street, London.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...£933,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £466,500
RESERVE FUND...........£140,000

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, Ld.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per Annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on Fixed Deposits for 12 months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, Colombo, Rangoon, Mandalay, and Delhi. It grants Drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
J. BUCHAN,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Capital......$ 100,00,000. Paid up...$ 92,96,677·07
Balance in Course of Payment.........$ 7,03,322·93
Reserve Fund.................................$ 68,06,596·31
Reserve Liability of Proprietors......$100,00,000·00

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

F. DE BOVIS, *Acting Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:
ALBERT DEACON, Esq. (of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon).
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. KESWICK, Esq., (of Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co.)
DAVID MACLEAN, Esq., 31, Lombard Street, E. C.
A. H. PHILPOTTS, Esq., Carshalton, Surrey.

THOMAS JACKSON, } Managers.
EWEN CAMERON, }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	SAIGON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAN FRANCISCO
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SINGAPORE.
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 Per Cent. on Daily Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

On Fixed Deposits, for 12 months, at 5 Per Cent. Terms for shorter periods on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

DAVID JACKSON,
Agent.

40, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 31, Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
CAPITAL.............. ..£3,200,000.

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

LONDON OFFICE, 32, Threadneedle Street, E. C.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods, at rates to be obtained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDITS payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks, received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

E. C. MONOD,
Acting Manager.

Rampart Row, W.

ARNOLD, CLIVE AND Co.,
INTERNATIONAL EXPRESS,
5, Regent Place, and 41, Eastcheap, London.
25, Water Street, Liverpool.
GENERAL SHIPPING, FORWARDING, EAST INDIA,
PASSENGER, AND ARMY AGENTS.
BULL, BEVAN AND Co., LD.,
Agents.
Custom House Road, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows:—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY.—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 55
Half-yearly	„ 25	Half-yearly	„ 30
Quarterly	„ 13	Quarterly	„ 15
Monthly	„ 5	Monthly	„ 6

TO SUBSCRIBERS—UP-COUNTRY.

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	„ 29	Half-yearly	„ 32
Quarterly	„ 16	Quarterly	„ 18
Monthly	„ 6	Monthly	„ [illegible]

These Up-Country Rates include Postage Rates.

SINGLE COPY ....As. 4.

Price for Back Numbers varies according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS:—

Ten Lines and under—
First insertion.................................Rs. 5
Second do. .... „ 2-8
Third do. .... „ 2-8
Fourth and succeeding insertions ......As. 2½ per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

All advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil or smallest type, 12 lines of which make an inch.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.
First insertion...............................As. 8 per line.
Second do. .... 4½ „
Third do. .... 2½ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants required, Houses or Lodgings, to the change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows:—
Not exceeding three lines .... Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line......................... „ 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than one *Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

BOMBAY GAZETTE
BI-WEEKLY EDITION.
TO SUBSCRIBERS.

IN BOMBAY.		UP-COUNTRY.	
Per Annum	Rs. 12	Per Annum	Rs. 15
Half-Yearly	„ 6	Half-yearly	„ 7-8
Quarterly	„ 3	Quarterly	„ 3-12

BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY.
Post Free.
Per Annum ....Rs. 12
Half-yearly .... „ 6
Quarterly .... „ 3

BOMBAY GAZETTE
WEEKLY BUDGET.
Post Free.
Per Annum.................................Rs. 12
Half-yearly...................................... „ 6
Quarterly...................................... „ 3

CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to "The Proprietor" of the *Bombay Gazette.*

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	Rs. 500	Rs. 500	8 p.c.p.a.	Rs. 957½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	1,000
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	890
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	120-25
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£23
Char. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	330
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	17¼ pr. ct.	--
National Bank of India	37,320	£25	£12½	5 pr. ct.	185
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	160
Silver Share	..	..	..	..	104

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount	Paid-up.	Last half-yearly.	Cash Rate.
Ahmedabad	800	1,000	1,000	90	1,400
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	Rs.15	515xd
Anglo-Indian	9,345	100	100	4	90
Bellary S & W Co. Ld. (Bellary)	871	500	all	2 pr. ct.	80[illegible]
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	25	730xd
Bombay Cotton Mnfg Co.	800	500	500	20	405
China Mills Co. Ld	800	1,000	1,000	Nil.	650
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,000
Connaught Mills	600	500	25	10 pr. ct	630
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700	700	15	625xd
Coorla Mills	890	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	450
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 30	485
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	815xd
Empress	2,100	500	25	10 pr. ct.	620
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	575xd
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	110
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	770
Hingunghat Mill	700	500	25	10 pr. ct.	66
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	620
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	790
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	..	340
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	970
James Greaves	1,100	500	25	10 pr. ct.	630
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil.	345
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,600	250	250	10	225xd
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	800
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	590
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	690
Khangaum Manfg. Co	400	25	25	Nil.	560
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	565
Leopold	3,500	100	100	15 pr. ct	200
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	1,005
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	100	1,900xd
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil.	325
Mahboob Shahi Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	50	pr. ct	500 no[illegible]
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	all	Rs. 60	1,265xd
Mazagon	5,000	250	25	5	117½x[illegible]
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	70	1,610xd
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,500	100	100	7 pr. ct	105
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	170
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 4	700xd
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 15	425
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,125
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,400
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	60	1,360xd
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Nil.	500
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil.	100 nom
Southern Mahratta	11,212	250	250	12	275½xd
Sun Mills, Ld	1,300	250	250	Nil.	245
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	545
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	Nil.	470
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	24	380xd
Western India	11,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	760
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	710xd
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1040
Lord Reay Mfg.	445	1,000	1,000	25	700
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	900	1,000	1,000	Nil.	800
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	690
Central India	3,750	500	500	35	1,060

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount	Paid-up.	Last half-yearly guar.	Cash Rate.
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	..	£100	All	5 p.c.	[illegible]46
B. B. & C. I. R. New £18 Shares	--	£18	--	do.	42

PRESS COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount	Paid-up.	Yearly.	Cash Rate.
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	7	1,000
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct	450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	60	790x
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200	Nil.	205
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	350
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	20	120
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld	500	1,000	1,000	--	505
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co. Ld.	500	200	200	16	90
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	45¼dvd	330
East India	350	1,000	1,000	130	1,330
English Press and Manfg.					190
Fort	180	250	--	Rs. 20	950
French	515	18,500	8,500	50	525
Harvey and	300	500	all	20	
Sabapathy	450	450	500	30	410x
Hengoll Press Co., Ld	750	100	all	32½	140
Khangaum	240	450	450	51	430
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	pr. ct.	500
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	10	60
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	110
[illegible]unmar M.	1,000	250	all	Rs. 15	190
[illegible]w Berar	1,200	500	500	45	560
[illegible]w Indian	4,000	125	125	Rs. 10	97½
[illegible]nce of [illegible]les	600	500	500	40	325
[illegible]thy (Bel-)	500	500	50	20	50
	300	500	500		50
[illegible] Pun-	100	1,000	1,000	25	200
	400	2,000	750	50	410
[illegible]ollen	1,200	250	250	75	240
	--	,000		Rs. 80	810

MISCELLANEOUS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount	Paid-up.	Last half-yearly.	Cash Rate.
[illegible]	1,000	200	200	10	260
[illegible]	750	150	150	7½	182½x[illegible]
	500	50	50	12	90
	5,000	100	100	12	90
	6,625	200	185	18	42
	1,250	100	All.	Nil.	100 nom
	600	2,500	1,000	70	950
	[illegible]000	2,500	1,500	135	3,575
	[illegible]500	375	625	33¼	900
	[illegible]50	100	100	25	91
	400	500	500	6 pr. ct.	620
	[illegible]000	500	500	Rs. 37½	890cxd
	[illegible]70	100	100	4 pr. ct.	20
	[illegible]	500	500	Nil	400
		200	200	Rs. 11	177½
		5,000	1,000	7½ pr. ct	1,050nom
		100	70	--	70 nom
		[illegible]	10	10 pr. ct	13
			100	10 pr. ct	75
			175	26¼	301
			300	30	100
			100	Nil.	30
				Rs. 5	94
				pr. ct.	51-52c da
				--	60
				ct.	170
				ct.	15
					70
					410
					2,350
					48
					83-31
					60

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Dance, G. I. P. Ry. Parel Gymkhana, 9 p. m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 6 p. m.
Polo on the Maidan, 5 p. m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Cape Comorin (s), from Blyth; Aislaby (s), Port Said; Khiwa (s), Jeddah; Armenia (s), Liverpool; Resolution (s), Cardiff; and Imaum (s), Marseilles.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterflay:—Incharran (s), for Havre; Dragoman (s), Marseilles; Ellora (s), Calcutta, &c.; Lawada (s), Rangoon, &c.; and Restormel (s), Hamburg, &c.

POLO.—There will be a game to-morrow at 5 p.m.

FAIRS.—The Mahomedan Fair of Mama Worlee will take place to-morrow at Worlee, Koliwady. A Mahomedan Fair will be held at Dharavi to-day, and the annual fair in connection with the Parsee holiday of Adar will be held to-morrow on the Esplanade.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Karachi, Sind, Verawal, Mangrol, Porbandar, and C. Mandvi, per extra s. s. Karagola, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 10 a.m., to-morrow.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Marnock and Gutenfels entered and the s. s. Manchester and Mobile left the dock on Wednesday; and the s. s. Cranford and Abyssinia entered and the Trewellard and Pocahontas left it yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Methley Hall and Avala entered and the s. s. Inchgarvie and Leny left the dock on Wednesday; and the s. s. Armenia and Reading entered it yesterday.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT ON BOARDSHIP.—Mr. Alexander Debano, quarter-master on board the s. s. Assam, while at work yesterday morning accidentally fell into the hold. As he was seriously injured, he was at once removed to the European General Hospital.

CARRIAGE ACCIDENT.—Keshavlal Meghjee, a lad of about ten years of age, whilst walking along the Kalbadevi Road last night, was accidentally knocked down and run over by a carriage. The lad was seriously injured, and was immediately taken to the Gokaldass Tejpal Hospital.

AN INSANE PARSEE MISSING.—Jamshedjee Nowrojee, living at Cowasjee Patel Street, reports that his brother Hormusjee Nowrojee, aged 36 years, who has not been in a sound state of mind for the last fifteen years, left home on the evening of the 18th inst., and has since been missing.

BURGLARY.—A Mahomedan woman, named Chhasombee, living on the ground floor of a house in Cammatipura, has reported to the police that her room was broken into on the night of Wednesday last, and gold and silver ornaments, valued at Rs. 66, stolen from a cupboard, which was forcibly broken open.

REPORTED THEFTS.—Jankee Besasur, a Purdeshi, living on the second floor of a house at Bholeshwar, reports to the police the theft of gold and silver ornaments, valued at Rs. 337, and Rs. 200 in currency notes and cash, from a box in his room during his absence from home on the 18th inst.—Vinaek Narayen, living at Mount Road, has also reported the theft of Rs. 205 in notes and cash from an open cupboard in his room on Wednesday last.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry will play the following programme, at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, this evening, at 6 o'clock:—

March aux Flambeaux		Clark.
Selection	Manteaux Noirs	Bucalossi.
Valse	Les Adieux	Gung'l.
Song	Thou'rt passing hence	Sullivan.
Unfinished	Symphony in B Minor	Schubert.
Galop	Wie der Wind	Faust.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

THE ENGLISH PRESS AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—An extraordinary general meeting of shareholders of the company was held yesterday, at its registered office, 19, Church Gate Street, Mr. S. B. Katrak presiding. On the motion of Mr. Cowasjee, Cursetjee Contractor, seconded by Mr. Ardasir Bejonjee, it was resolved by a majority of votes "that the directors be, and they are hereby authorised to increase the capital of the company by the issue of 400 new shares of Rs. 250 each, and to allot or otherwise dispose of such shares at par or premium, or at the best offer obtainable to or among such person or persons as they, in their discretion, may think fit, for putting up or purchasing a press factory in Julgaum." The proceedings terminated with the customary compliment to the chairman.

SCENE AT A WEDDING IN A STABLE.—The celebration of a marriage ceremony by a number of victoria-drivers in a stable, at Bhendy Bazaar Road, on Wednesday night, was the occasion of a serious disturbance between six of the guests, who were charged yesterday before Mr. C. P. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Courts, by Inspector Nolan with disorderly behaviour. Amongst the guests was one Noora Gunney, who was accompanied by his brother, but having failed to pay the jamat fees, namely Rs. 20, an altercation arose between Rajmud Peermud and Raja Gunney. From words the disputant s came to blows, and a lively scene followed. The fight was put a stop to by the intervention of the police. From the appearance of the six prisoners, their bruises and the blood stains on their clothes, it was apparent that they had severely thrashed each other. The Magistrate bound each of them over in Rs. 50 to maintain the peace towards each other for a period of six months. Should they, however, desire to apply for processes against each other, the Magistrate left it entirely to their own option.

YOUTHFUL PICK-POCKETS.—At the Esplanade Police Courts, yesterday, before Mr. C. W. Richardson, Third Presidency Magistrate, Constable Moore charged on remand Jaffer Mahomed and Mahomed Haji, two Mahomedan boys, aged fifteen and twelve years, respectively, with theft and abetment. The testimony of Imamkhan Wuzeerkhan, the complainant, who described himself as a grain-dealer and said he intended going on a pilgrimage to Mecca, per the s. s. Mobile, showed that he was relieved of a bag containing currency notes and a considerable number of precious stones and trinkets, valued altogether at Rs. 150, whilst he was standing alongside the vessel on the quay, at the Prince's Dock, prior to embarking. A sepoy in plain clothes arrested the youthful thieves after they had stolen the bag and were endeavouring to get clear of the docks and evade the police. Jaffer Mahomed pleaded guilty whilst his younger accomplice denied the charge and endeavoured to incriminate the former solely for giving him the property after stealing it. The Magistrate convicted both of them, and sent them to the David Sassoon Reformatory for five years.

As an illustration of the wide divergence which may rise between the relative prosperity and the total volume of a given branch of trade, the statistics of coral imported into Calcutta in 1890-91 are worthy of study, thinks the local paper. The total value of imported coral amounted to about 5½ lakhs, an excess of nearly 3 lakhs over the previous twelve months; but despite this increase trade throughout the year was uniformly bad. The growth is accounted for by the depressed state of the Italian market, which has "driven manufacturers to export their goods in order to relieve financial pressure by obtaining advances against shipments." It is remarked that the prohibition of the Italian Government in respect of the coral fishery, although nearly three years in force, has yet had no apparent effect on the trade. So far as the Indian market is concerned, the report is uniformly unsatisfactory. For two reasons the Nepalese have purchased very sparingly, and although numbers of dealers came to Calcutta from December to March last, the bad prices which they obtained for their musk prevented them from purchasing coral in any considerable quantities.

THE late Mr. Bolckow, whose Hogarth, as abovementioned, is for sale at Christie's, was at one time a well-known member of the House of Commons. The picture sometimes known as "The Roast Beef of Old England," is generally regarded as Hogarth's masterpiece, and there is some hope that, if funds are available, it may be secured for the National Gallery. According to Hogarth's own account it includes a portrait of himself, which, as he wrote more than a hundred and fifty years ago, "has been generally thought a correct likeness."

THE Rev. H. T. H. Rountree has been appointed [C]haplain of Neemuch, on being relieved from the [C]haplaincy of Deesa and Abu.

"A bright home makes a merry heart." Joy travels [al]ong with SAPOLIO. It is a solid cake of Scouring [S]oap. Try it in your next house-cleaning.—Agents.—[J.] H. BALLANTINE and SONS, Hornby Road, Bombay.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steam-ship Dragoman, 1,785 tons, Captain A S Nash, cleared yesterday for Marseilles, with a general cargo.

THE steam-ship Restormel, 1,383 tons, Captain J Richards, cleared yesterday for Hamburg via Aden, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Lawada, 2,140 tons, Captain S Warington, cleared yesterday for Rangoon and Moulmein via Calcutta, with a general cargo.

THE steam-ship Imaum, 2,706 tons, Captain R Poland, arrived in harbour yesterday from Marseilles, in ballast. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Edward, Bates and Co.

THE steam-ship Aislaby, 1,799 tons, Captain P J Dennis, arrived in harbour yesterday from Port Said, in ballast. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Turner Morrison and Co.

THE steam-ship Khiwa, Captain S. Shumacker, arrived in harbour yesterday from Jeddah, in ballast, and 58 deck passengers. The vessel is consigned to Hajee Cassum Joosub.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Ellora, 1,470 tons, Captain F Sheldrick, sailed yesterday for Calcutta via Coast ports, with a general cargo, Mr F Lewis as cabin and 30 deck passengers.

THE steam-ship Resolution, 1,224 tons, Captain J Caseton, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff via Port Said, in ballast. The vessel is consigned to Messrs James, Mackintosh and Co.

THE steam-ship Regal, 1,502 tons, Captain M Hikins, arrived in harbour on Wednesday evening from Batoum, with 82,425 cases kerosine oil. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Volkart Brothers.

THE steam-ship Cape Comorin, 1,059 tons, Captain S Patrige, arrived in harbour yesterday from Plyth, with a cargo of 3,081 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W and A Graham and Co.

THE Anchor Line steam-ship Armenia, 2,218 tons, Captain G Read, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool, with a general cargo and Mr R B Whiteley as cabin passenger. The vessel is consigned to Messrs W and A Graham and Co.

DEPARTURE OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P and O Co's steam-ship Peshawur, 2,136 tons, Captain W A Wheler, will sail to-day for China via Colombo, with Her majesty's China and Australian mails, a general cargo, and the following passengers:—For Sydney—Rev R Thackwell, Mr H McCausland, and Mr Slewhellin. For Hongkong—Mr H S Kavarana, Mr R S Magra, Mr. D S Talati, of the firm of Messrs. Sorabjee N Talati, Mr J Dhunjeebhoy, Mr N F Mehta, Mrs. D Hoskell and 2 children, and Mr D Gamir. For Colombo—Revd J and Mrs Wonterdey, Mr Choksy, and Billi Moria.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—MAY 21.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. C. Graham	1911	Alexanders'n	A	F Muir & Co
„ Booldana	2133	Wood	B	B I S N Co
„ Gutenfels	1790	Thorman	C	Glade & Co
„ Peveril	1974	Walters	E	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Clio	1779	Colman	F	F Muir & Co
„ Chingford	1100	Stewart	G	Ralli Brothers
„ Virginia	1515	Knott	HT	J Mackintosh & Co
„ Bendo	2280	Campbell	K	W& A Graham & Co
„ Crauford	1498	Eleney	L	Ralli Brothers
„ Abbeymoor	1562	Bruhn	M	W& A Graham & Co
„ Penwith	1255	Williams	N	W& A Graham & Co
„ Ehrenfels	1521	Kayser	O	Glade & Co
„ Romola	1393	Merrifield	P	C Eduljee
„ St. Mornac	1951	Mundle	Q	K Nixon & Co

Time-ball drops at Prince's Dock at noon, or Greenwich mean time, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	No.	Company or Agents.
S.S. City of Perth	2605	Rai	1	Sir C. Forbes & Co.
„ Armenia	2218	Read	2	W&A Graham & Co
„ R Rubattino	3044	Merellio	3	F Bozzoni
„ Dragoman	1785	Nash	4	W&A Graham & Co
„ Peshawur	2136	Wheler	5	P & O Co
„ A. Brothers	1738	Hill	6	E D Sassoon
„ Imperator	2441	Bechtinger	7	A-H Lloyd's S N Co
„ Elektra	2095	Billen	8	A-H Lloyd's S N Co
„ Reading	1457	Geney	9	Beyts Craig & Co
„ Akbar	1441	Baldwin	10	H Cassum & Co.
„ Restormal	1283	Richard	11	J Mackintosh & Co
„ W. Hall	2620	Buck	12	E Bates
„ Methley Hall	2182	Wilcox	13	E Bates & Co
„ Zampa	1525	Chisholm	15	
„ Avola	2415	Newell	15	W&A Graham & Co
„ Gwalior	2733	Jephson	18	P & O S N N Co

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
21	Cape Comorin (s)	Patrige	Plyth, April 19.
	Aislaby (s)	Dennis	Port Said, May 7.
	Khiwa (s)	Shumacker	Jeddah, May 9.
	Armenia (s)	Read	Liverpool, April 2[illegible].
	Resolution (s)	Caseton	Cardiff, April 14.
	Imaum (s)	Poland	Marseilles, May 5.

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
21	Incharran (s)	McDonald	Havre.
	Dragoman (s)	Nash	Marseilles.
	Ellora (s)	Sheldrick	Calcutta, &c.
	Lawada (s)	Warington	Rangoon, &c.
	Restormel (s)	Richards	Hamburg, &c.

The steamer Peshawur, Captain Wheler, obtained her port clearance yesterday for China, &c.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Armenia, for Liverpool, &c.
„ Aislaby, for Liverpool.
„ Ehrenfels, for Hamburg and Bremen.
„ Imaum, for Genoa and Marseilles.
„ Khiwa, for Mauritius.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
15	Abeona s	Lewis	Cardiff, April 2.
	Maharaja s	Edge	Rangoon, May 8.
	Traveller s	Hannay	Liverpool, April 14.
	Paul Revere s	Mullin	Bombay, April 19.
16	Purnea s	England	Singapore, May 5.

DEPARTURES.

May 15.—Steamers Euphrates and Shahzada.
May 16.—Steamers Alton Tower and Malda.
May 17.—Steamers Pentakota, Palitana, Nawab and Khandalla.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessel.		From.
16	Kola s	......	Negapatam.
	Waverley s	......	Bombay.
	Tannadice s	......	Singapore.
18	Nuddea s	......	Negapatam.
	Abington s	......	Cardiff.
	Clan Ranald s	......	Glasgow.

DEPARTURE.

May.	Vessel.		Destination.
17	Tannadice s	......	Singapore.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MAY 21.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Perth s—2 bales wool, B Fakeerchand; 14 bales wool, E D Sassoon and Co; 126 bales cotton, Sir Charles Forbes and Co; 32 bales wool, Keekakhoosal; 185 bales cotton fly and 35 bales cotton waste, M Bhimjee.
Werneth Hall s—125 bales cotton waste, Edwin Butterworth and Co; 65 cwts coir yarn, L Nursey.
Methley Hall s—440 cwts linseed, K Palikar and Co; 100 bales cotton, Framjee Sands and Co; 1,002 cwts myrabollams, Nansey Khairaz and Co; 210 cwts myrabollams, Sanjee Ramjee; 600 cwts myrabollams, V Husraj.
Aislaby s—10,000 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co; 11,496 cwts wheat, Lyon and Co; 4,000 cwts wheat, Ewart Latham and Co; 1,989 cwts bone meal, Peerbhoy Dhanjee.

FOR LONDON.

Clyde s—10 cwts gum, R Purshotum.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Clan Graham s—10,005 cwts linseed, 2,000 cwts wheat, 5,102½ cwts poppyseed, Finlay Muir and Co; 200 cwts bales cotton, A S Moodeliar and Co.
Penwith s—400 cwts rapeseeed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HAMBURG.

Restormel s—595 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.
Ehrenfels s—1,080 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 56½ bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 1,925 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co; 1,485 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 570 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 1,939½ cwts linseed, Ernsthausen and Co.
Gutenfels s—935 bales cotton, and 4,672½ cwts linseed, Ernsthausen and Co; 700 cwts myrabollams, E Spinner and Co; 270 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 3,000 cwts bonemeal, Cassum Mohomed; 965 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 980 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co; 55 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co; 55 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co; 3,010 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR BREMEN.

Gutenfels s—7,412 cwts wheat, A Blascheck and Co; 275 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 110 bales cotton, 8,588 cwts wheat, and 140 cwts linseed. A Blascheck and Co; 770 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HAVRE.

Reading s—150 bales cotton, and 3,000 cwts rapeseed, E Spinner and Co; 1341 cwt rapeseed, Lyon and Co.
Peveril s—1 bale cotton, F Sauquet and Co; 6,003 cwt linseed, Killick Nixon and Co; 1,000 cwts wheat, Rawjee Ebjee.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Avala s—1,740 cwts groundnuts, and 10,500 cwts wheat, E Spinner and Co; 27,000 cwts wheat, E D Sassoon and Co; 4,000 cwts wheat Ernsthausen and Co; 600 cwts gingellyseed, and 4,740 cwts wheat, John Fachiri; 4,000½ cwts gingellyseed, Lyon and Co; 13,000 cwts wheat, and 3,060 teelseed, Ralli Brothers.
Crauford s—4,072 cwts wheat and 4,018 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers.
Dragoman s—405 cwts gingelylseed, John Fachiri.
Imaum s—4,000 cwts wheat, 1,200 cwts gingellyseed, and 5,382 cwts groundnuts, F L Batliboi and Co; 200 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co; 10,680 cwts wheat, and 4,999½ cwts gingellyseed, Spinner and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Bindo s—220 bales bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co; 110 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co.
Imperator s—874 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 550 bales cotton, Tod Durant and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Imperator s—110 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR GENOA.

R Rubattino s—100 bales cotton, Ernsthausen and Co; 6,100 cwts ground nuts, 1,600 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers, 1,392 cwts gingellyseed and 8745 cwts linseed, Volkart brothers; 455 bales cotton, Durst and Co; 100 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co.
Virginia s—82 cwts gingellyseed, and 1,800 cwts wheat, Volkart Brothers; 1,500 cwts linseed, Tod Durant and Co; 2,000 cwts wheat E Spinner and Co; 500 bales cotton; G Bythell and Co.
Imaum s—6,000 cwts wheat, David Sassoon and Co; 225 bales cotton, 10,700 cwts wheat, E Spinner and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

R Rubattino s—12,000 cwts wheat, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR PORT SAID.

Remola s—4,000 cwts wheat, The Bombay Co.
Arbib Brothers s—20,450 cwts wheat, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Elecktra s—400 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 1 case rosa oil, N Jeevakhan; 94 cwts bysabole and 45 cwts fennelseed, The Union Co; 58 bales twist, The Union Mills; 50 bales twist, The Union S and M Co.
Peshawur s—4 chests opium, Sassoon J David and Co; 3 chests opium, B Balchand; 8 chests opium, Cursetjee Bomonjee; 19 chests opium, Hajee Adum Esmall and Co; 54 chests pium J Peerbhoy and Co; 25 chests opium, Currimbhoy Ebram; 5 chests opium, Sorabjee N Talati and Co; 50 cwts onions, Rawjee Megjee.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Peshawur s—68 chests opium, N J Abrahim; 25 chests opium, Silas E Sassoon; 1 chest, opium Sassoon J David and Co; 42 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 5 chests opium, Gooljee Singhanee; 93 chest opium, E D Sassoon and Co; 11 chests opium, Currimbhoy Ebram; 8 chest opium, Sorabjee N Talati and Co; 14 chest opium, G Kedarmull.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL.—MAY 21.

Basu, Surgn, Bo, I M S, off leave, from Allahabad.

DEPARTURE.—MAY 21.

Gay, 2nd Lt, Bengal, 7th Dngds, on duty, to Umballa.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR H. A. ACWORTH, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 22nd May, 1891.

1. Extract from Army Orders:—
No. 265. The undermentioned officer has leave of absence:—Bombay Volunteer Rifles.—2nd Lieutenant R. Snell, for six months, out of India, on private affairs.
2. Loc.-Corpl. D. D'Costa is transferred from "E" to "G" Company from this date.

By Order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. Rifles.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, MAY 21.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

THE following appointment is made:—Surg Major W P Carson, M B, I M S, to act as Medical Storekeeper, Bombay, during the absence of Surg Major J. Parker, or pending further orders.

The following Native promotions are made:—7th Bombay Infantry—Subhedar Shaikh Mohidin to be Subhedar-Major, Jamadar Bhao Dulvi to be Subhedar and Colour-Haveldar Muhammad Ali Khan to be Jamadar vice Subhedor-Major and Sardar Bahadur Shaikh Ismail, pensioned.

The services of Lieut N A H Budd, Staff Corps, are replaced at the disposal of H E the Commander-in-Chief.

The services of Capt A W Forbes, 4th (Prince Albert Victor's Own) Cavalry (Poona Horse), are placed at the disposal of the Government of India.

The following appointment is made with effect from the 24th March 1891:—Capt C R Phillips (Offg Depy Assist Adjt General) to be Depy Assist Adjt Genl vice Capt A B Mein, resigned.

The following native promotions are made:—12th Bombay Infantry—Jamedar Dalip Singh to be Subhedar and Havaldar Sarabjit Singh to be Jamadar (provisionally, vice Subhedar Kundur Singh, pensioned.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate, under the Leave Rules for the Staff Corps, the leave to have effect in India from the date of being struck off duty till the date of sailing, the specified period to count from the date of leaving India:—Major R E D Reilly, S C (Second-in-Command, 28th Bo Iny), Assist Adjt Genl, Sind Dist, for 1 year.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Col G L C Merewether, R E, Chairman, Bombay Port Trust, is granted privilege leave for one month from the date on which he may avail himself of it during the current month.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to authorize the following persons to pilot their respective vessels in the Port of Bombay:—J Y Smith, Master, Dredger "Kuphus;" and J Clements, Master, Dredger "Teredo."

ECCLESTICAL DEPARTMENT.

License to solemnize marriages under the provisions of the Indian Christian Marriage act is granted to the Rev G Wieland and the Rev H Risch.

The following appointments are made:—The Rev H T H Rountree to be Chaplain of Nimach, on being relieved of the Chaplaincy of Disa and Abu; and The Rev J H Beck, MA, to officiate as Chaplain of Devlali.

The Rev E J Bowen, M A, Chaplain of Belgaum, is granted furlough for eighteen months.

The following appointment is made:—The Revd C H Badham, B A, to be Chaplain of Belgaum with effect from the date of his return from privilege leave, the Rev H N Midwinter, M A, Chaplain of Dharwar, officiating in the meantime as Chaplain of Belgaum.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—(a) with effect from the date of Mr P S FitzGerald handing over charge of his duties at Aden,—Capt J S Ashby to act as Second Assist Political Resident, Aden: Lieut H D Merewether to act as Third Assist Political Resident, Aden; Capt R P Colomb to act as Fourth Assist Political Resident, Aden; and Capt J Davies to act as Fifth Assist Political Resident, Aden: (b) with effect from Capt G B O'Donnell's return to duty:—Capt G B O'Donnell to act as Third Assist Political Resident, Aden; Lieut H D Merewether to act as Fourth Assist Political Resident, Aden; Capt R P Colomb to act as Fifth Assist Political Resident, Aden; and Capt J Davies to act as Sixth Assist Political Resident, Aden.

The Brigadier-General Commanding Aden Division and Political Resident of Aden has, with the approval of the Government in Council, nominated Lieut W T Conway Poole, 1st Battn Connaught Rangers, as sub pro tem Aide-de-Camp to the Resident until the return of Lieut J O Mennie from furlough.

Rao Bahadur Keshavrao Bhaskerjee, First Deputy Assist Political Agent, Halar Prant, Kathiawar, has been granted privilege leave for one month.

Consequent on the grant of one month's privilege leave to Rao Bahadur Keshavrao Bhaskerjee, First Depy Assist Political Agent, Kathiawar, the Second, Third and Fourth Depy Assist Political Agents have been appointed to act as First, Second and Third Depy Assist Political Agents respectively, and A'zam Wamanrao Balkrishna, Thanadar, at Wadhwan, has been appointed to act as Fourth Depy Assist Political Agent.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Rao Bahadur Narhar Gadahar Phadke, First Class Subordinate Judge under the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act for the Districts of Ahmednagar and Sholapur, to be Joint First Class Subordinate Judge at Sholapur, in addition to his own duties, for a period of four months, with power to hear appeals from such decrees and orders of Subordinate Courts in the Sholapur-Bijapur District as may be referred to him by the Judge of that district.

Lieut J R B G Carter, 8th Bo Infy, is appointed to be Cantonment Magistrate at Malegaon, in addition to his military duties, vice Lieut W H Errington, 1st Bo Infantry, transferred.

Lieut Carter is also appointed to be a Magistrate of the First Class within the limits of the military cantonment of Malegaon.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following promotions and appointments with effect from the date of retirement of Mr M B Baker, C S:—Mr E Hosking, C S, to be a first grade Judge vice Mr Barker; Mr H F Aston, C S, to be a second grade Judge vice Mr Hosking; Mr W H Horsley, C S, to be a third grade Judge vice Mr Aston; Mr T Hart-Davies, C S, to be Joint Judge and Sessions Judge, Ahmedabad; Mr G C Whitworth, C S, to be Judge and Sessions Judge, Nasik, vice Mr Baker; Mr A B Steward, C S, to be Judge and Sessions Judge, Khandesh, vice Mr Whitworth, and to take up his appointment on his return to duty; Mr W H Horsley, C S, to be Judge and Sessions Judge, Ratnagiri, vice Mr Steward, continuing to act as Judge, and Sessions Judge, Hyderabad; and Mr Venkatrao Rukmangad Inamder, C S, on being relieved by Mr Hart-Davies, to act as Assistant Judge in the Sholapur-Bijapur District for the Bijapur Collectorate.

H E in Council is pleased to invest Mr Venkatrao Rukmangard Inamdar with all the powers of a Distrct Judge within the portion of the Sholapur-Bijapur, and District in the executive charge of the Collector of Bijapur, and to direct that he shall ordinarily hold his Court at Bijapur.

H E in Council is also pleased to appoint Mr Inamdar to be a Joint Sessions Judge in the Sholapur-Bijapur Sessions Divison, and further to direct that he shall try all cases which may be committed to him for trial by the Magistrates of the Bijapur Collectorate.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to authorize A'zam Hanmant Wasudev, acting Mahalkari of petha Bilgi, in the district of Bijapur, to exercise within that petha the powers of a Mamlatdar under the Mamlatdars' Courts Act.

Rao Saheb Govind Sadashiv Bhide, acting Mamlatdar of taluka Nevasa in the district of Ahmednagar, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the second class in that district, and is invested with additional powers.

Mr R P Lambert, Police Probationer, Hyderabad, has passed the Lower standard Examination in Sindhi.

Mr J V Cooke, Police Probationer, Karachi, has passed the Higher Standard Examination in Marathi and Law according to the test prescribed in Rule IV clauses (4) and (7) of the Rules of the 7th Jan 1882, for the examination of Police Probationers.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following transfers of Second Class Subordte Judges:—Rao Saheb Govind Vasudev Kanitkar, on his return to duty, to be Subordinate Judge of Sangola and Malsiras; Rao Saheb Narayan Balkrishna Bramhe from Sangola and Malsiras to Malvan; Rao Saheb Govind Balkrishna Koparkar from Malvan to Nandarbar, at his own request; Rao Saheb Dattatraya Sadashiv Sapre from Nandurbar to Hubli, as Joint Subordinate Judge, at his own request; and Rao Saheb Trimbak Vithal Kalsulkar from Hubli to Muddebihal, displacing Rao Saheb Hanmant Venkatesh Chinmulgund.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to invest the undermentioned Subordinate Judges within the limits of the ordinary jurisdiction of the Subordinate Courts specified against their names, and with the jurisdiction of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits of which the value does not exceed fifty rupees:—Rao Saheb Narayan Balkrishna Brahme, Malvan; and Rao Saheb Govind Balkrishna Koparkar, Nandurbar.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to confer on Mr. Krishnarao Purshottam Tilak, a Special Magistrate, all the powers conferred or conferrible by or under the said Code on a Magistrate of the First Class, in the area comprised within the limits of the Poona City Municipality and the Poona Suburban Municipality.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to confer on Mr. Vishnu Shiwaji Limaye all the powers conferred or conferrible by or under the said Code on a Magistrate of the second class, in the area comprised within the limits of the Poona City Municipality and the Poona Suburban Municipality and to direct that Mr Vishnu Shiwaji Limaye shall be a member of, and shall exercise the powers conferred on, Bench A of the Benches of Magistrates in Poona.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr Sorabji Padamji, Assist Collector and Magistrate of the First Class in the district of Ahmednagar, to exercise the powers vested in a Magistrate of Police by the said Act.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Rao Saheb Balkrishna Narhar Dani, Mamlatdar of taluka Bhimthadi and Magistrate of the first class in the district of Poona, to exercise the powers vested on a Magistrate of Police by the said Act.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the undermentioned officers in the Bijapur District to be visitors of the District Jail at Bijapur:—Rao Bahadur Gopal Janardhan Bhatkhande, Acting Huzur Depy Collector and Magistrate of the second class; and Mr. H L Hervey, Assistant Collector and Magistrate of the first class.

The powers of a Magistrate of the second class conferred on A'zam Raghavendra Govind Rayadurg by Government Notification withdrawn.

A'zam Shitaram Vishnu Athle, acting Head Karkun of taluka Purandar, in the district of Poona, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the third class in that district.

A'zam Abdul Gafoor, acting Head Karkun of taluka Badami in the district of Bijapur, is appointed to be Magistrate of the third class in that district.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr Narayan Damodar Yogi to act as Depy Educational Inspr, Admednagar, during the absence of Rao Saheb Vinayak Krishna Gore, B.A., or pending further orders.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Pritamdas Kismatrai Tolani to act as Depy. Educational Inspr, Shikarpur, during the absence of Khan Saheb Gulamalli Ibrahim Akhund on sick leave.

Khan Saheb Gulamalli Ibrahim Akhund and Mr Pritamdas Kismatrai Tolani, respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Depy Educational Inspr, Shikarpur Sub-Division.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Surgn W H Quicke to act as Professor of Midwifery, Grant Medical College, in addition to his other duties, until relieved by Surgn H P Dimmock.

REVENUED EPARTMENT.

Parashram Apanna, offg Revenue and Police Patil of the village of Nandgad, taluka Khanapur in the Belgaum Collectorate, having been dismissed from office on account of grave misconduct in the discharge of his official duties, is hereby declared incapable of serving Government again in any capacity.

H E the Governor-in-Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—Mr C P B Wiltshire, C S, to do duty as Assist Collector, Poona; Mr R C Brown, C S, to do duty as Assist Collector, Poona; M J W A Weir, C S, to duty as Assist Collector, Surat; Mr E Maconochie, C S, to duty as Assist Collector, Panch Mahals; and Mr H S Lawrence, C S, to duty as Assist Collector, Kaira.

H E the Governor-in-Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—
(1) Mr F W Francis to be Divisional Inspr, Land Records and Agriculture, Southern Division; and
(2) Mr H L Holland, the Assist Settlement Officer in charge of the Talukdari Estates Survey.

H E the Governor-in-Council is pleased to place the services of Mr A Wingate, C S, C I E, at the disposal of the Govt of India in the Foreign Dept with effect from the return to duty of Mr J Pollen, C S, L L D, and to appoint the latter officer to act as Collector of Salt Revenue, pending further orders.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr T D Fry, C S, to be Assist Collector, Satara.

H E the Governor-in-Council is pleased to appoint Rao Saheb Trimbakrao Damodar, Head Accountant, Kaira, to hold charge of the Treasury at that station during the absence of Khan Bahadur Dadabhai Dinsha.

H E the Governor-in-Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—Mr H F Silcock, C S, on his return from privilege leave, to act as Collector and District Magistrate, Khandesh, and District Registrar, Khandesh, and to be Member and President of the Local Board established for the Khandesh District, during the absence of Mr W W Loch, C S, or pending further orders.

Mr C B Winchester, C S, on his return from leave, to act as Collector and District Magistrate, Kolaba, and District Registrar, Kolaba, and to be Member and President of the Local Board established for the Kolaba District.

Mr P C H Snow, C S, to act as Collector and District Magistrate, Sholapur, and District Registrar, Sholapur, and to be Member and President of the Local Board established for the Sholapur District, with effect from June 1st, pending further orders.

Mr E L Cappel, C S, to be sub pro tem Director of Land Records and Agriculture, with effect from June 1st, pending further orders.

H E the Governor-in-Council is pleased, on Mr J W A Weir, C S, joining at Surat, to appoint—Khan Bhadur Dadabhai Nasarvanji Nanavati to do duty as Assist to the Commissioner, N D; and Khan Bahadur Phirozshah Pestonji to do duty as Dist Depy Collector, Broach.

H E the Governor-in-Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—Rao Bhadur Bapuji Mahipat Kharkar, BA, to do duty as Huzur Depy Collector, Satara, in relief of Rao Bahadur N B Mule; and Rao Saheb Ganesh Chimnaji Vad, B A, to act as Sixth Grade Depy Collector and as Alienation Assist to the Commissioner, C D.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr J H Todd, C S, to act as Collector and District Magistrate, Thana, and District Registrar, Thana, and to be Member and President of the Local Board established for the Thana District during the sbsence of Mr W F Sinclair, C S.

H E the Governor-in-Council is pleased to appoint Mr A Cumine, C S, on his return to duty, to act as Collector and District Magistrate, Ratnagiri, and District Registrar, Ratnagiri, and to be Member and President of the Local Board established for the Ratnagiri, District.

Mr A Wingate, C S, C I E, should be seconded with effect from the date of his deputaion under the Government of India and the following subsantive promotions, should have effect from the date of his deputation:—

Mr J H Todd, C S, to be Junior Collector and Collecttor and District Magistrate, Kanara, and District Registrar, Kanara, and to be Member and President of the Local Board established for the Kanara District, but to act in Thana as already ordered.

Mr W W Drew, CS, to be First Assist Collector, vice Mr Todd.

Mr W C Rand, C S, to be Second Assist Coltector vice Mr. Drew.

H E the Governor-in-Council is pleased to appoint Mr L W Seymour to act as Supt, Sind Revenue Survey, in addition to his own duties during the absence of Mr H K Disney, or pending further orders.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Assist Surgn Framroz Ardesar Moos has been appointed to act as Civil Surgn, Ratnagiri.

H E the Rt Honble the Governor in Council has been pleased to cancel the appointment of the Reverend J Forgan, of the Free Church Mission, as Registrar of Births and Deaths.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor-in-Council is pleased to appoint Mr Hormasji Kharsedji Kurlavala to act as Collector of Income Tax, Bombay, during the absence of Mr Kharsedji Nasarvanji Sirvai, or till further orders.

Mr H E Winter, C S, Collector of Kolaba, is allowed furlough on medical certificate for one year from 23rd May.

Mr H G Bulkley, Assist Collector of Salt Revenue, is allowed privilege leave of absence for one month and fourteen days.

Mr W F Sinclair, C S, Collector of Thana, is allowed furlough on medical certificate for six months.

Surgn-Major D C Davidson is allowed an extension by eight days of his privilege leave.

Mr G K Betham, Dep Conservator of Forests, third grade, and Divisional Forest Officer, Kolaba-Ratnagiri, is allowed leave on medical certificate for six months.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr A S M Ritchie, Assist Eng, first grade, is allowed furlough for two years.

Mr G McC Harrison is appointed to act as Exe Eng, Fuleli Canals, pending further orders.

MISSCELLANEOUS APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BY THE COMMISSIONERS.

Southern Division.

Rao Saheb Shripad Govind Joshi is reinstated in the appointment of Fourth Grade Mamlatdar and is posted to Hangal in the Dharwar District.

Rao Saheb Venkhtesh Ganesh Kaulgud, Probationary fourth grade Mamlatdar of Khed in the Ratnagiri District, should revert to his former substantive appointment of Chitnis to the Collector of Belgaum.

Rao Saheb Pandurang Narayan Deshpande, Mamlatdar of Hangal, is transferred to Bijapur.

Rao Saheb Shidhar Narayan Shetti, Mamlatdar of Bijapur, is transferred to Khed.

Rao Saheb Narayan Ganesh Nadgir, Probationary Fourth Grade Mamlatdar of Roha in the Kolaba District, is confirmed in his appointment.

Mr N B Divatia, Assist Collector, Bijapur, is allowed privilege leave of absence for one month from the 15th inst.

A'zam Bhimajee Ramchandra Siddapur, acting Head Karkun of Bagevadi in the Bijapur District, is appointed to act as Mamlatdar of Bagevadi, during the absence of Rao Saheb Mangeshrao Anant.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A. M. ON THURSDAY, THE 21ST OF MAY, 1891.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature (32°) and also of the sea level. The 2nd column under the head "Pressure" gives the difference between the barometer reading of to-day and yesterday, at each station, and + prefixed to the number implies that the barometer has risen, and — that it has fallen.
2. The 2nd column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.
3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides, and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m. The 6th column under the head "Temperature" gives the mean of the maximum and minimum temperature, and is approximately the mean temperature of the day. The 7th column gives the difference (with the proper sign) between the mean temperature of to-day and yesterday.
4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rate of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.
5. The amount of cloud is expressed in terms of the number 0 to 10: 0 denoting a cloudless and 10 an overcast sky.
6. The last column under the head "Rainfall" gives the difference with its proper sign between the actual rainfall from 1st November to date and the average rainfall for the same period.

STATIONS.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st Nov. to date.	Rainfall. Variation 1st Nov. to date.
Delhi	29·592	Calm	4	107·0	80·1	53	..	6·93	+3·53
Agra	29·636	N E	8	110·5	80·4	39	..	2·91	+1·39
Cawnpore	29·635	WNW	5	103·1	85·5	30	..	2·89	..
Allahabad	29·633	E S E	4	106·4	81·6	63	..	2·81	+1·61
Jhansi	29·604	W	1	110·5	86·7	33	..	1·61	+0·06
Jacobabad	29·614	Calm	1	112·7	80·7	41	..	5·00	+4·26
Karachi	29·697	W S W	21	93·0	79·7	83	..	8·28	+6·83
Ajmere	29·627	W	8	107·8	81·0	50	..	3·43	+2·17
Deesa	29·713	N N W	15	108·9	78·7	58	..	0·70	+0·15
Rajkote	29·754	W	15	105·9	74·7	81	..	0·87	+0·27
Veraval	29·778	W NW	9	86·3	77·3	91	..	..	..
Neemuch	29·652	W S W	11	106·0	77·6	60	..	3·20	+2·21
Indore	29·656	W NW	5	106·6	80·6	44	..	0·11	−0·96
Saugor	29·612	N N E	8	108·1	80·6	27	..	..	..
Jubbulpur	29·682	W S W	3	108·5	85·1	19	..	1·76	−1·37
Hoshangabad	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Khandwa	29·679	W	12	109·7	86·8	51	..	2·76	+1·25
Raipur	29·657	W S W	13	109·8	73·6	62	0·27	6·43	+3·39
Nagpoor	29·691	S E	10	112·3	87·3	46	..	8·55	+5·41
Amraoti	29·660	W S W	7	111·8	86·3	30	..	3·32	+0·80
Akola	29·693	N W	10	111·7	81·8	38	..	3·99	+0·89
Surat	29·782	W S W	F	102·1	80·0	63	..	0·08	−0·44
Malegaon	29·743	W NW	11	107·9	79·2	83	..	1·33	−0·48
Bombay	29·898	W NW	12	90·3	81·3	75	..	1·58	+0·69
Poona	29·795	W NW	11	102·4	73·0	60	..	7·06	+4·37
Sholapore	29·737	W NW	13	110·2	78·9	41	..	9·12	+6·29
Ratnagiri	29·792	N	13	90·4	78·9	67	..	1·35	+0·16
Belgaum	29·745	W NW	5	98·8	69·3	62	0·09	8·69	+3·71
Goa	29·768	N W	20	87·0	82·0	83	..	1·96	..
Karwar	29·801	N W	9	88·3	80·2	79	..	2·35	−2·06
Mangalore	29·803	N N W	6	91·3	80·9	79	..	2·59	−4·39
Calicut	29·781	N N W	17	89·3	80·5	82	..	12·00	−2·29
Cochin	29·808	E S E	M	83·8	75·6	91	2·76	23·91	+1·03
Bangalore	29·779	W	2	95·2	72·2	72	..	11·60	−2·86
Secunderabad	29·747	N W	6	103·8	79·7	59	..	5·55	+1·54
Masulipatam	29·739	S E	1	95·2	82·0	74	..	12·25	+2·31
Bellary	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cuddapah	29·702	S S E	..	102·2	82·9	57	..	4·23	−1·52
Madras	29·703	N N E	6	..	83·1	74	..	6·27	−19·75
Coimbatore	29·768	S	2	92·8	63·8	89	0·83	5·76	−3·87
Trichinopoly	29·724	W	5	90·0	79·3	83	0·11	13·35	−1·65
Negapatam	29·678	W NW	1	87·5	74·7	92	1·30	19·07	−16·02
Colombo, (20th)	29·850	W NW	9	86·5	73·0	77	1·91	51·39	−3·77

In column "Wind, rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate. F=Fresh. S=Strong. H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has again decreased everywhere. The fall has been rapid in Rajputana, Central India, Berar, and at most stations in the Madras Presidency, brisk at Delhi, Deesa, Saugor, Khandwa, Goa, Mangalore, and Masulipatam, and moderate or slight elsewhere. The general distribution shows low readings in the Punjab, and high readings on the West Coast. The baric gradients are steep over the country lying to the northwards of latitude 16° and also in the Madras Presidency. The isobars indicate the existence of a barometric depression to the eastwards of Negapatam. The barometer reads below the normal average everywhere, the deficiency being considerable in the south of the Peninsula. Wind directions at Madras and Negapatam show a tendency to cyclonic circulation. On the Malabar Coast winds are unusual in direction, while in most other places they remain practically unchanged. The force was strong at Karachi, Rajkot, Deesa, Khandwa, Raipur, Nagpur, Akola, Poona, Goa, and Ratnagiri, and fresh at Agra, Ajmere, Neemuch, Bombay, Malegaon, and Sholapur. This morning the wind velocity was 24 miles per hour at Nagpur, 20 at Karachi, 18 at Poona, Ajmere and Deesa, 16 at Rajkot, Sholapur and Calicut, and 14 at Karwar, Malegaon, Akola, and Khandwa. The maximum temperature has risen above the the normal average in most places except at Allahabad, Ratnagiri, Karwar, Cochin, Masulipatam, Coimbatore, Trichinopoly and Negapatam, where it has fallen. The highest maximum was 113° at Jacobabad. Nights are very hot in Berar, the Central Provinces, and very cool in the extreme south of the Peninsula. Humidity changes are again irregular and the skies are more or less cloudy in Mysore, the Bombay and Madras Presidencies, on the Malabar Coast, and in Berar. Heavy rain has fallen at Cochin (2·76) and Negapatam (1·30), and there have been light to moderate showers at Raipur, Belgaum, Coimbatore. and Trichinopoly. The unsettled weather conditions on and off the Malabar Coast have disappeared, but the appearances to the eastwards of Negapatam are very suspicious, Baric gradients are steep in Sind, Gujarat, Central India, the Central Provinces, the Madras Presidency and in the neighbourhood of Goa, and strong winds are probable. The thermal difference between Cochin and Calicut is still great and is likely to give strong winds there also. Conditions appear to be favourable for more rain in Ceylon, the south of the Peninsula, and on the Malabar Coast. The s.s. "Armenia," which arrived in harbour to-day, reports having experienced from Aden to latitude 16° N. longitude 57° E., light southerly wind, clear atmosphere and smooth water; to Port westerly to north-westerly winds, fine clear weather and slight westerly swell.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.
Bombay, 20th May, 1891.
Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·732
Temperature of the Air	85·0
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78·4
Dew Point	76·1
Relative humidity of Air	·750
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	3·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	90·3
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	81·0
General Directions of Wind*	NNW, NNE, WNW, NW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	302

* From midnight to midnight.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP.—Pure, Mild, and Emolient—This essentially complexion soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particularly valuable in hot Climates. A luxury for the Toilet and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists. Agents—TREACHER AND CO., Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 25th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods.

Also—
2 cases Spanish stripes.
3 cases bobbins.
1 D-B, B-L, C-F, 16 bore gun in case.
5 barrels of first-class tallow grease for lubricating purposes.
112 kegs disinfecting powder.
2 mahogany square pianofortes.
1 cottage pianoforte.
1 Nicholson's flour mill.
The property of an officer, consisting of wearing apparel, sword belts, crockery, ladies' dresses, flowers, &c.
62 cases each 4 doz. qts. Pilsener beer.
13 cases each 7 doz. qts. Pilsener beer.

AT 2 P.M.
1 handsome strong brougham in good order.
1 handsome light victoria.
1 strong serviceable office shigram.
1 strong mail phaeton.
1 handsome Europe built vis-a-vis victoria on C spring.
1 pair of young greyhounds.
1 large size abul dog, a capital watch dog.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

On TUESDAY, the 26th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No 89, Khetwady Back Road, opposite the 8th Lane, the handsome blackwood and teakwood French polished household furniture, platedware, crockery and glassware, table ornaments, K. O. table and hanging lamps, carpets, pictures, &c., the property of a gentleman.
The above will be on view 4 days before the sale.

SALE OF COIR FIBRE EXTRACTING AND SPINNING MACHINERY.

On SATURDAY, the 30th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. have been instructed to sell by Public Auction at Jewoo, near Santa Cruz, on account and risk of the mortgagors, the above machinery, comprising—
One improved crushing mill.
Six coir fibre extracting machines.
One improved willowing machine.
Four ten spindle spinning machines.
Six improved 2-fold cabling machines.
Extra teeth, bobbings, hackles, &c.
One 16 N. H. P. Robey's semi-fixed engine.
A quantity of shafting, belting, and other accessories.
A quantity of coir fibre.
The machinery can be seen, fitted up at the Cocoanut Oart between Santa Cruz and Andheri Station.
The machines are all perfectly new, except the steam engine.

On SATURDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Gowalia Tank Road, opposite the Mission House, the valuable and handsome French polished blackwood, teakwood household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, rich table ornaments, China and Japanese flower vases, Hink's table and hanging lamp, Persian carpets, hand sewing machine, &c., the property of Mr. A. FERNANDEZ and another gentleman.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

SALE OF ELECTRIC LIGHT MACHINERY.

On MONDAY, the 1st June, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms.—
A few cases of electric light machinery consisting of 16-candle power incandescent lamps, lead and Indiarubber-covered cables, insulated wire, one arc lamp dynamo, and one incandescent light dynamo, arc, lamps, &c., &c.

On a date to be fixed hereafter, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the "Shamrock Lodge," Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a first rate 12 stops harmonium, a nearly new tricycle by Marcks, Brass pedastal kerosine oil hall lamps, handsome table and hanging kerosine oil lamps by Hink's and Ditmar, real Persian and Duree carpets, side saddle with bridle, rich table ornaments, handsome clocks, Singer's Sewing machine on stand, &c., the property of T. Kleinknecht, Esq.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, May 22, 1891.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF DAMAGED GUNPOWDER.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 22nd instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, on account of the underwriters—

I E Ex s.s. "Chatfield."
G E M 490—½ barrels No. 1-500 blasting T.
Bombay 500—½ do. No. 501-1000 blastings
40—¼ cases No. 1001-1040 F F F Flasks.
40—¼ „ „ 1041-1080 „ ½ „
40—¼ „ „ 1081-1120 „ ¼ „
28—¼ „ „ 1121-1148 F F Flasks.
28—¼ „ „ 1149-1176 „ ½ „
28—¼ „ „ 1177-1200 „ ¼ „
80—¼ barrels 1201-1280 F F F Loose.
80—¼ „ 1281-1360 F F „
40—¼ cases „ 1361-1400 Royal Grain.

Will be sold in small lots to suit purchasers.
Delivery to be taken by the purchasers at the Sewree Magazine.
A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF AUSTRALIAN HORSES.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, at 3-30 p.m., at Oomer Jamal's Stable at Bellasis Road, Byculla, opposite the Byculla Club, 16 horses will be sold at Auction to the highest bidder on the above date.
A RARE CHANCE to secure first-class horses at a cheap rate.

PARTICULARS OF THE HORSES TO BE SOLD.

1. Dark grey gelding, 4 years, 15 hands, broken to harness.
2. Dark grey mare, 5 years, 15-2, broken to harness.
3. Bapple grey mare, 6 years, 15-2, thoroughly broken to single and double harness.
4. Bapple grey mare, 6 years, 15-2, thoroughly broken to harness, will make a good pair with No. 3.
5. Strawberry grey gelding, 4 years, 16 hands, first-class brougham horse.
6. Chesnut gelding, 5 years, 15-2 hands, goes in harness.
7. Chesnut gelding, 5 years, 15-2 hands, will make a first class match with No. 6.
8. Bay gelding, 5 years, 14 3½ hands, very fast and lively, will make a good dog-cart horse.
9. Chesnut gelding, 5 years, 14-2½ hands, nice cobby horse, do very well for riding and harness.
10. Dark chesnut gelding, 6 years, 15-1, will make a good brougham horse.
11. Dark chesnut gelding, 6 years, 15-1, will make a first-class pair with No. 10.
12. Bay gelding, 4 years, 15-3 high, very handsome and showy, will make a very good charger.
13. Bay gelding, 4 years, 15-3, will make a first-class pair with No. 12.
14. Brown mare, 4 years, 15-3, goes well in harness.
15. Bay mare, 5 years, 15-2, good make and shape, broken to harness.
16. Bay gelding, 5 years, 14-3, goes in single and double harness, very strong.

Purchasers will see the horses ridden and driven at the time of sale.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, by order of the concerned, and on account and at the risk of Abdoolally Ahmedally—
E S—A A—M B—733—1 case hardware.
On account and risk of Jeevabhoy Nathabhoy—
J N—1410—1-12—12 cases beads.
On account of the concerned—
K. M. S. W. Co. 1 ordinary grinding roller.
B. 1 patent grinding roller by "Hoesfall" with traversing discover.

AT 1-30 P.M.
1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham, in very good order.
1 second-hand office shigram.
1 powerful chesnut Arab, 14-1, very quiet to ride and drive.
1 strong-built victoria, with removeable coach-box.
1 bay Arab, 14-2½, very fast, goes in single and double harness.
1 child's pony, with side saddle and bridle.
1 dog-cart in capital order suitable for horse from 14 to 15 hands.
1 roomy strong teakwood tonga with a pair of grey Deccanee ponies, aged, but up to work, both go in single harness, and one is a good saddle pony.
1 flea bitten grey horse, aged.

On MONDAY, the 25th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Marine Lines, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood and English-made mahogany French-polished, plain and carved household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, a mahogany grand square pianoforte by Boosey and Co., handsome Minton China ornaments, large size old real bronze figures, rich real Bohemian glass table ornaments, a very handsome mahogany sideboard with mirror, handsome China and Japanese vases, real Persian carpets, handsome oil-paintings and pictures, African parrots, American coir mattings, &c., &c., the property of Captain Sir HENRY MORLAND.
Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed Goods, Sweepings, Burnt Cotton, &c., at the G. I. P. Railway, Goods Depot, Wadee Bunder.
On WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place—
A quantity of unclaimed goods, sweepings, burnt cotton, &c.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF CHOICE AND RARE PLANTS at 103, Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, opposite to Mr. Framjee Cowasjee Markar's bungalow.
On THURSDAY, the 28th instant, at 7-30 a. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, consisting of roses, orchids, ferns, crotons, lillies, anthurium, bigonias, palms, and other flowering shrubs, &c. &c., the property of Mr. J. M. HOULISTON.
The plants will be on view four days before the sale.

Under instructions from Messrs. Bulkley and Co., contractors, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell on FRIDAY, the 29th instant, at 3 p.m., at Marine Lines, opposite the Marine Lines Station—
1 large wooden shade.
At 3-30 p.m., opposite the Framjee Cowasjee Institute—
1 small wooden shade.
And at 4 p.m., opposite the French Bridge, Girgaum—
1 large and 1 small shade, also writing tables, chairs, iron, and earthen pipes, &c.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, May 22, 1891.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY will in future be PUBLISHED on SATURDAY MORNING, in consequence of the alteration of Mail Day.

BRAIDED WIRE PILLOWS.

COOL, Comfortable, and sleep-inducing, and indispensable during the Hot Weather.

Apply to

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld.,
18, Marine Street.

REPAIR DEPARTMENT.

OUR resources in this Department have of late greatly developed, and we can execute any Orders relative to Mechanical, Surveying, Drawings Mathematical, Nautical, Optical or Astronomical Appliances, as expeditiously and cheaply as any Firm in India, and we rely upon the Superior Character of our work to obtain for us a fair share of Public Patronage. Our European Watchmakers have all served their Apprenticeship in the First Manufactories in Europe, and have been selected and brought to India by ourselves, and cannot be surpassed for the excellence of their work. Complicated Pieces, such as Repeaters, Calendar-Watches, Chronometers, &c., may be entrusted to us in the full Confidence that the repair will be done in a thoroughly satisfactory Manner and Guaranteed.

Repairs to Jewellery, Spectacles, &c., are most carefully attended to, being under direct European Supervision.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON.
18 YEARS IN PRACTICE.
No. 19, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY,
OPPOSITE TO CURRENCY BANK.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are specific for all Bilious Affections.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS cure Melancholy, sick Headaches and Costivenes.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are a sovereign remedy for Erysipelas, Diseases of the skin and Inflammation.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS have succeeded in working an effective cure when all other drugs have failed.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

J. W. MORRIS,
CIGAR MERCHANT AND TOBACCONIST,
7 & 8, BRIGADE ROAD, BANGALORE.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF THE ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB
And 50 other Clubs, Messes, and Regimental Institutions in India and Burmah.

Buy direct from Manufacturer. A single Box can be had at the rate per 1,000.

SUMATRA LEAF CIGARS.

	Per 1,000. Rs.	Discount on 5,000 to 10,000.	Discount on 15,000.	Discount on 20,000.
		per cent.	per cent.	per cent.
Buckinghams	40	10	15	20
Wellingtons, No. 1	25	10	15	20
Wellingtons, No. 2	22-8	10	15	20
Wellingtons, No. 3	20	5	10	15
Connemaras	27-8	10	15	20

TRICHY CIGARS.

Morris' Beehives, No. 1	16-4	10	15	20
Morris' Beehives, No. 2	13-12	5	10	15
O. K. Morris' (Barrel)	15	10	15	20
O. K. Johnsons (Reeds)	16-4	10	15	20
O. K. Dawsons (Straws)	13-12	5	10	15

The above rates are for Cigars, packed in Cedarwood Boxes of 100, (Buckinghams in 50's) delivered at Railway Station, Bangalore.

An extra charge at 6 annas per 1,000, up to 10,000, is made for deal-wood packing cases covered with tarpaulin.

Over 10,000 packed free.

Terms.—To Regimental Institutions, Cash on Receipt of Goods. To trade, and all others, V. P. system for orders under Rs. 100; over that amount, half value to be remitted with order, or satisfactory reference; and Rail Receipt per V. P. Post for balance of amount due.

HURRELL, Esq., Boreham, Chelmsford, writes :—
"CELANDINE removed my Corns without the slightest pain. I have since cured eight men in my employ."

CELANDINE,
CERTAIN
CURE for CORNS.

WARRANTED to REMOVE CORNS BY THE ROOTS when other Remedies fail. Can be easily applied, worn with tightest boot, and positively cures in a week. No cutting required. Thousands of Testimonials. Sold by all Chemists and in the Bazaars. If not procurable write for circulars, &c., to the wholesale Agent
60, TAMARIND LANE, BOMBAY.

See you get "CELANDINE." Price 12 Annas Per Bottle Refuse Substitutes.

Hungarian Aperient Water.

"DIAMOND MARK."
THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT.
"SPEEDY, SURE, and GENTLE."

USES.

1. *As a prompt, certain, and gentle laxative.*
2. *To prevent and relieve headache and bilious congestion.*
3. *For the prevention and cure of habitual costiveness and of hæmorrhoids.*
4. *For the arrest of obesity and fatty degenerations.*
5. *Against the excessive formation of uric acid (in gout, gravel, and stone).*
6. *To cure the constipation of pregnancy and the costiveness of infants.*
7. *In chronic diseases of the chest, heart, and abdominal organs.*
8. *To avert and relieve brain congestions and their consequences.*
9. *To remedy disturbance from errors or excesses in diet.*
10. *In chronic diseases of women, and ovarian and uterine disorders.*
11. *In the evacuant treatment of mental disorder and its accompanying constipation.*

Ordinary Dose, a Wineglassful before Breakfast.

SOLE EXPORTERS:
THE APOLLINARIS COMPANY, LIMITED,
19 Regent Street, London, England.
OF ALL DRUGGISTS AND MINERAL WATER DEALERS.
DEMAND THE "DIAMOND MARK."

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
21, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF ANOTHER LOT OF GENT'S LACE BOOTS FOR MONSOON SEASON.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 22nd instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, to the highest bidder, without reserve.
Another lot of gent's lace boots, (brown and black calf leather) specially made for monsoon wear.
Each one pair will be put for sale for the convenience of the buyers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

Bombay, May 22, 1891.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, MAY 21.

AN improvement in the position of the London Money Market is indicated by an advance of ¼ per cent. in Consols yesterday at 95⅜, and a reduction in the market rates of discount of ⅛ per cent. in short London Bills and of ¼ in six months' sight India Bank Paper at 4⅜, and 4¼ per cent., respectively. Indian Sterling Loan was unchanged at 106½. Bar Silver was ⅛d. per oz. lower at 44 7-16d., but Rupee Paper was still unaltered at £74⅜ for Fours, and £76 for 4½ per cents.; while in New York, the metal was ½ per cent lower, at 97½ cents with Exchange down ¼ cent, at 4·87½ dollars. The U. S. Treasury bought yesterday 382,000 ounces of Silver, at 97·60 to 97·75 cents. Braziers' Copper was 10s. per ton dearer in London at £60·10; and Braziers' Yellow Metal was up ⅛ at 5⅞. The rate of Coal Freight from Cardiff to Bombay is still quoted by Reuter at 7s. por ton. In Paris, French Rentes were ¼ per cent. higher, at 93¼; Exchange on London was two centimes down, at frcs. 25·32½.

At the weekly Biddings for Council Bills on India yesterday, the whole amount of 50 lakhs offered was allotted at 1s. 4⅞d., Bombay taking 22½ lakhs, Calcutta 19¼ lakhs, and Madras 8¼ lakhs, this rate being the same as the previous Wednesday's regular allotment price, but 3-32d. below that of the extra Bills placed then, and thereafter. A small extra sale of ¾ of a lakh of Bills on Calcutta was made yesterday at 1s. 4 13-16d. It is announced that only 45 lakhs will be offered next week. The Exchange Banks' buying rate on India, at 30 days' sight, remained at 1s. 4 9-16d.

The Liverpool Cotton Market re-opened yesterday after the holidays, and closed quiet all round, with both spot and arrival prices the same as on last Friday, the day's sales having aggregated 8,000 bales, inclusive of 500 Surats, and the Imports 32,000 bales. At Havre, however, "Good" Oomras were two francs lower, at fcs. 41, and "Fine" Broach 1 franc down, at fcs. 55. The Manchester market was firmer, but the quotations for staple Goods and Yarn show no change from those ruling before the holidays.

There was no change in the spot prices of Cotton in New York yesterday at 8 15-16 cents; but August Futures were 7 points lower, at 8·83 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports yesterday were 5,000 bales; and the arrivals for this season, so far, give the following comparison with those of the previous two years :—

	1891.	1890.	1889.
Wednesday's Receipts	5,000	1,100	1,900
Four days' do.	23,000	9,200	6,900
Since 1st Sept. '90	6,677,000	5,699,300	5,449,600

There has again been little passing in our local market for the staple, and the feeling has been quiet at previous rates, Westerns, as an exception, having advanced Rs. 2 per candy 1,000 bales of Bengals, at Rs. 146-61; and 100 "Good" Dharwar, at Rs. 169 have been taken for export; but the Mills have only bought 100 bales Jodia, at Rs. 154-5; and 100 Compta Ginned, at Rs. 180 per candy.

WHEAT has continued active and advancing. A large business for export has been done again to-day, and prices have further moved up ½ to 1 anna per candy, the market having closed firm at our quotations, say :—

White Pessy 91 per cent.	Rs. 5-4-0	per cwt.
Do. 85 „	„ 5-3-0	„
No. 1 Club Delhi	„ 4-14-0	„
Red Delhi	„ 4-10-0	„
Hard Yellow	„ 4-5-6	„
Red Ahmedabad	„ 4-13-0	„
Hard Red	„ 4-3-0	„

SEEDS have not been in much demand for shipment, and only a moderate business has transpired again to-day; but the feeling keeps steady, and prices are quite unchanged.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	10,052	bales.
Wheat	86,997	cwt.
Linseed	17,513	„
Rapeseed	5,795	„
Gingelly	879	„
Poppyseed	2,152	„
Groundnuts	7,265	„
Castorseed	1,281	„

FREIGHT.—More enquiry for tonnage has been felt in this market to-day, and rates for May and early June shipment have ruled slightly firmer, except for Liverpool and for Mediterranean ports.

EXCHANGE opened at yesterday's close quotations, but with a weak feeling; and some Bank Telegraphic having been placed at 1s. 4⅞d. for present transfer, the rate was soon 1-32d. lower, at which it remained all day. Some Merchants' Bills were sold at 1s. 5 3-32d. for three months' sight Credits, and afterwards at 1s. 5 1-16d. for May delivery, and later on at 1s. 5 1-32d.; but not much Private Paper was placed for any delivery. A fair business was done in remittance at 1s. 4 27-32d. and 1s. 4 13-16d. for ready Bank Demand, and 1s. 4 15-16d. for July delivery. We quote :—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 4 13-16d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4⅞d.	„
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 4 31-32d.	„
Credits do.	1s. 5 1-16d.	„
Francs do.	1·80½	„

Tee usual weekly official Return relating to Silver at the Mint gives the following figures :—

Statement of Silver Balance in the Bombay		
Mint for the week ending 20th May, 1891.	Rs.	1,06,03,000
Silver received during the week	„	24,44,000
	Rs.	1,30,47,000
New coin paid during the week	„	19,00,000
	Rs.	1,11,47,000
Bullion belonging to private individuals	„	21,57,000
	Rs.	1,33,01,000
Last week	„	1,48,18,000

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Only a few transactions, and those at a decline of 1-16 per cent. on last evening's rates, have taken place in this market, which has been virtually closed to-day owing to the death of a broker. Quotations may be called 106 1-16 for Money; 105 15-16 for the coming settlement; and 105 13-16 for the 30th June account.

SHARES.—This market has also been closed to-day for the same reason.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORT SAID, MAY 20.
The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer India left here this morning.

NAPLES, MAY 20.
The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Golconda left here this evening.

LIVERPOOL, MAY 20.
The Clan Line steamer Clan Macdonald left here this morning.

HONGKONG, MAY 21.
The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Company's steamer Thisbe left for Bombay this afternoon.

COLOMBO, MAY 21.
French mail steamer Caledonien, from Aden, arrived this morning.

The Messageries Maritimes Company's steamer Labourdonnais reached Aden on Monday, midnight, the 18th inst.

The Messageries Maritimes Company's steamer Australia left Aden for Europe on Thursday morning, the 21st inst.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 20.
The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollerah	3 13-16.
The Manchester Market has been firmer.	
7 lbs. Shirtings	5s.
8¼ „ „	6s.
40s Mule Twist	8¾d.
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight.	1s. 4 9-16d.
2¾ per cent. Consols for account.	95⅜
3 per cent. French Rentes	93¼
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	74⅜
4½ per cent. „	76
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	106½
Bar Silver	44 7-16

THERMOMETER READINGS.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT, MAY 20.

10 p.m.	82·6

THURSDAY, MAY 21.

6 a.m.	82·1
10 a.m.	86·4
2 p.m.	88·6
4 p.m.	87·4

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.
COLLIN.—May 14, at Darjeeling, the wife of E W Collin, C S, of a son.

DEATHS.
FINCH.—May 12, at Kasauli, Rainald Vere Franklyn, younger son of Captain E H F Finch, East Lancashire Regiment, Adjutant, North-Western Railway Volunteers, aged 17 months.
GORDON.—May 16, at the General Hospital, Calcutta, of malarial fever, Harry Grant Gordon, Manager, Ord Terai Tea Estate, son of the late Captain G Grant Gordon, R H A, Nairn, Scotland, age 25 years.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, MAY 22, 1891.

THERE has been a decided and by no means unwelcome lull for some time past in the discussion of the once inexhaustible topic of the Russian advance in Central Asia which the late Mr. Charles Marvin made peculiarly his own. Mr. Louis Tracey, an enthusiastic but not the less candid panegyrist of that remarkable publicist, essays by an article in the current number of the *Calcutta Review* to dispel the "apathy" which has become so noticeable since that Cassandra voice was stilled in death. The writer is inclined to place the name of Charles Marvin on a pinnacle similar to that which Mr. Stanley has reached, the one having become as closely allied in the mind of average Englishmen with Central Asia as the other is with Central Africa. We cannot admit that Mr. Marvin has been in recent years recognised as the first authority on the subject of the Russian advance and kindred subjects by the public. That portion of the public which takes an intelligent interest in questions of the kind had fully realised, what the reviewer is fain to acknowledge, that the prolific and indefatigable Marvin was at bottom "a veritable Barnum or Augustus Harris," and that he knew but too well how to dress his communications and make them attractive and palatable. Mr. Tracey was not the first to discover that the nimble and versatile writer at times "twanged the long bow of the political alarmist"; that he wrote for a living, and had to awaken the vigilance of the unthinking public by crying aloud that Russia was at the gates of Herat and India in great peril. It is, no doubt, true that Marvin "only exaggerated." Lord Salisbury himself did not accuse him of wilful misrepresentation. But the note of exaggeration was too evident to escape the critical ear. With the well-informed he was never regarded as "undoubtedly the greatest authority of his age and generation on the questions connected with the opening up by Russia" of that region of Central Asia which was known to former generations of map-makers as Tartary. Nevertheless Charles Marvin obtained a wide audience. He had acquired an exceptional familiarity with Russian views and methods, having an intimate acquaintance with high officials and the entrée into good society in the capital. At the age of sixteen he went to St. Petersburg with his father, who was employed on Baird's engineering works on the Neva, where marine engines for ironclads and divers implements of war for the army and the navy were constructed. It was his good fortune to be educated and brought up as the comrade of the son of Colonel Volykoff, of the Imperial Cuirassiers, the commander of the Empress's Body-Guard. When he returned to London at twenty-one he had no profession, but he knew more about Russia and Russian society than any other Englishman of his age. His first efforts to live by literature failed, and he was glad to earn ten-pence an hour by copying confidential State documents in the Foreign Office as a supernumerary clerk. The momentous Schouvaloff Memorandum setting forth the terms of the secret understanding arrived at between the noble Marquis, then as now, Foreign Minister, and Count Schouvaloff for arranging the Eastern Question for the time being to the mutual satisfaction of the seeming foes, was given to the young supernumerary to copy. His Russian training enabled him to comprehend at a glance the importance of the diplomatic document. He communicated the purport of it to the *Globe*. Count Schouvaloff not unnaturally conceived that the paragraph, appearing in a Ministerial paper, must have been communicated for some fell purpose by Lord Salisbury himself. The Foreign Minister, it must be admitted, was thus placed in a most embarrassing position. When asked in the House of Lords whether it was true that a secret agreement had been entered into with Russia, the answer was that the paragraph in the *Globe* was erroneous and unauthentic, and deserved no attention. Marvin, in his turn, now found himself in an embarrassing position. He vindicated the authenticity of his information by transcribing from memory the *ipsissima verba* of the long Memorandum, which was forthwith published in the *Globe* to the stupefaction of the Foreign Minister. To set himself right with the Russian Embassy Lord Salisbury instituted a prosecution against Marvin for larceny, it being assumed that he had stolen a sheet of paper in the Foreign Office, to make a surreptitious copy. The prosecution failed, and Marvin knew how to turn his escapade to advantage, and he made it his *role* to supply the London Press with special information from Russian sources. Whatever may be thought of the inferences which he drew from his information, there is no doubt that he kept himself well acquainted with the progress of Russian aggrandisement in Asia.

Mr. Tracey dwells especially on the close attention which Marvin devoted to every phase of railway enterprise which tended to abridge the distance between the Russian territory and India. He finds the key to Marvin's idea of the policy which England ought to pursue in the proposal that the Indian railway system should be pushed on to Herat, whilst Russia's hands are, to a certain extent, tied in Europe, and several links in the Moscow-Meshed line, decided upon two years ago, remain incomplete. The reviewer is delighted with the boldness of this conception, but says not a word as to the means of carrying it out. We get no guidance from the observation that if an Indian line ran into Herat, our present trade disputes with the Amir of Afghanistan would disappear, for his Highness would no longer be able to levy a duty of £6 on each camel-load of goods in the Khyber Pass from Peshawur, when the same articles could be conveyed to and from Kandahar for as many rupees. How is the Indian railway system to be pushed on to Herat when it has not yet embraced Kandahar? If the line is only to be recommended to the Amir as a means of depriving him of the duty which he now levies on each camel-load of goods passing through his territories we can not expect him to be as ardent as General Annenkoff in the cause of railway development. The initial difficulty is to convince the eminently practical Potentate who rules at Cabul that it is for his interest and that of his family that the iron horse which has done so much for Turkey, and is expected to do a good deal for Persia, should be utilised by himself for the defence of his dominions against Russian aggression and domestic revolt. The potential aggressor does not dispense with railways in his military undertaking, and it will not do to leave him a monopoly of the means of moving and supplying armies on the northern frontier. This is an aspect of the question which, in our humble opinion, should be pressed upon the attention of the sagacious and far-seeing Sovereign whom it most directly concerns. On a previous occasion we ventured to suggest that the necessary capital for the construction of lines of railway in the Amir's dominions might be provided by capitalising the large subsidy, which seems likely to become a fixed charge on the revenues of India. The augmented trade which would accrue from the making of railways would profit the Amir directly, while giving the Indian taxpayers an equivalent for the money now annually remitted to Cabul. The Amir should be encouraged to act upon his own initiative in this matter, to decide after due consideration on the lines most desirable for strategic and commercial purposes, to select, engage, and pay the engineers for carrying out the works, and thus secure for himself the prestige as well as the solid advantages of being the first ruler to build railways in Afghanistan.

There is no doubt that Marvin fully shared the Russian notion that, as he expressed it, "at no distant date the overland trade of India must again traverse the Caspian on its way to Europe." This prediction is uttered some centuries after Vasco da Gama discovered the Cape of Good Hope, and some decades after M. de Lesseps pierced the Isthmus of Suez. How can any mortal dream that "the trade of India" will ever again go across the Asiatic Continent to Europe? Are we to imagine that the corn, the cotton, the oil-seeds, which form the bulk of the exports from India, will be sent northward from Lahore and Quetta to Herat, and thence to the Caspian, and presumably *via* Moscow to the markets of Europe, while the ports of Bombay and Calcutta, the Cape, and the Suez Canal sink into oblivion? Not less fantastic is the political ideal which Mr. Marvin's writings held up before the *quid nuncs* that England should herself undertake the task of civilising Central Asia instead of leaving that thankless and costly job to the Russians, who could never have accomplished it had they not struck oil at Baku? There is little doubt, writes Mr. Tracey regretfully, that "had English statesmen been inclined to follow Marvin's advice, we should now have a fairly fine grasp on Bokhara and Samarkhand." Statesmen inclined to follow such advice—if such there were—should have been asked to study one of Lord Salisbury's "big maps." With the experience acquired in the short campaigns of Afghanistan, which used up sixty thousand camels in a few weeks, then all the cattle sent from India to replace the dead camels, and finally all the ponies that could be requisitioned in the remotest parts of the empire, it would have been amazing indeed if any statesman had been mad enough to send expeditions to the trackless regions beyond Afghanistan, with communications long-drawn out, which all the camels and cattle and ponies in Asia could not have sufficed to maintain. The late Mr. Marvin's writings still possess an interest of their own; they are a well of information on matters relating to the Russian advance in the regions which have been reclaimed from utter barbarism by the Cossack and his whip, and General Annenkoff and his railway, but they do not afford safe guidance in matters of high policy.

LORD SALISBURY, meeting at Glasgow an assembly in which political friends and foes were probably in equal strength, has chosen for his theme the class of subjects with which even his opponents say he has dealt wisely and well. Fifteen years ago a Conservative Foreign Minister, addressing a mixed audience, would have left foreign politics severely alone. To-day he can discourse upon them even before his enemies without fear of hurting their feelings or of bringing points of party discord into controversy. There is no fact which can be predicated of Lord Salisbury's administration that tends more to his credit than this. The Prime Minister's estimate of the strength of pacific tendencies on the Continent is not discredited by any of the more obvious features of the political situation. The greatest strategist of his generation has died, carrying to the grave with him the fears of an inevitable and early clash of arms. But Von Moltke has left behind him in Germany no one who is quite as hopelessly distrustful of the possibilities of peace as he himself was, and it may be that since the sovereigns and statesmen of Europe have applied themselves with a new seriousness to the social needs of their people, the tendencies that make against war will grow in strength. We gain much by gaining time, and Lord Salisbury's belief in the yearly diminishing probability of war is founded, we must suppose, upon actual knowledge, as well as upon the general consideration that every year that passes without war makes the maintenance of peace more possible. There was something specific, moreover, in the reference which immediately followed Lord Salisbury's expression of a belief in the continued peace of the world. He hopes that Persia will grow and strengthen herself, and will "never be the cause of conflict among the Christian Powers." There is a trace of mystery in the observation; but does it mean that Persia has been the subject of an understanding between England and Russia as to the conditions under which that country shall work out the brighter destiny that capitalists and concessionaires say is in store for her? Persia has, we know, claimed much more attention of late from the British Government than she did in the long years of indifference and inactivity that succeeded Sir John Malcolm's vigorous diplomacy at Teheran. Rivalry there certainly has been between the English and Russian capital, as there had been between British and Russian diplomacy in Persia. Has a *modus vivendi* been arrived at by which Persia is to work out her destiny without awaking misgiving, either in London or St. Petersburg? Lord Salisbury's reference to the "wonderful" revival in Egypt will not be taken offence at in Paris, though some of our neighbours would rather we had succeeded anywhere in the world but at Cairo. It will be surprising if some do not read in the reference an encouragement to the Egyption Government to do what they are known to be desirous of doing—that is to say, to occupy their recovered strength in pushing back their southern frontier farther into the Soudan than it has been since the Mahdi arose. Lastly, the Prime Minister referred to the settlement which has been come to with Portugal. The substance of this is that England retains the highlands, where white men can settle and work, while Portugal receives the low-lying lands suitable for natives, thus, Lord Salisbury added, with a touch of sarcasm which will not be appreciated at Lisbon, "obviating the necessity of introducing settlers." This means that Manicaland, Gouveia's "conquests" notwithstanding, is to be secured to the British South Africa Company that there are to be no more encounters between British settlers and Portuguese officers at the mouth of the Pongwe; and that Mr. Cecil Rhodes has scored.

AN address which was delivered in England a few weeks since by Mr. Thomas Wardle, the well-known silk expert, claims more attention in India than has yet been given to it, especially at a time when steps are being taken to encourage technical instruction in the mofussil. In the address referred to, Mr. Wardle admits that schools of art have done really good service, but that there is much room for improvement. The English schools of art, he contends, have not gone far enough. They have not saved "some of our industries from decay; others from starvation; and others from almost total extinction." If the art school of any town, says Mr. Wardle, cannot materially aid in the development of the staple industry of the town, national money is being very imperfectly used. At present, although the new workshops at the Bombay School of Art show that the necessities of the case have at length been realized, there is an insufficient appreciation of the relationship that should subsist between art schools and local industries. The Municipality of Poona, which opened a technical school a year and a half ago, seems to be alive to what is necessary in this respect. We learn from a recent report by the School Board that it is being largely resorted to, the ten pupils with which it began having almost quadrupled by a recent date. Carpentry, joining, cabinet-making, wood-turning, blacksmiths' work and fitting, brass casting, and pottery are at present being taught, and next year it is hoped to add weaving and metal working. Of the pupils nine are carpenters, seven lohars, and of founders, goldsmiths, and weavers there are three each. The question of the encouragement of technical instruction by mofussil municipalities will, as we have already stated, be discussed at the Industrial Conference to be held in Poona. In the valuable report of the British silk industry which Mr. Wardle wrote at the request of the Royal Commission on Technical Instruction, he gave a striking description of the usefulness of an industrial museum, whether as an adjunct to a technical or to an art school, and municipalities would do well to follow the good example set by the Poona Municipality in helping the Reay Industrial Museum. If the Municipality are able to continue the work on the lines already followed, they will do as much as the Conference itself can hope to do for the encouragement of technical instruction in the Mofussil.

THE death of Sir Patrick Colquhoun—"our polyglot, hospitable and energetic President of the Reception and Organizing Committees" as Dr. Leitner called him in a recent letter—is a misfortune which those who are working for the International Congress of Orientalists which is to be held in London this year have many reasons to regret. The rival congresses meanwhile have not come to terms, and one of Sir Patrick Colquhoun's latest efforts on behalf of the Congress of 1891 was to address a letter to the papers in which he was careful to point out that the overtures towards reconciliation did not come from the organizers of that Congress, though these latter would always be glad to welcome back any to the fold who might have a single-minded desire to promote the cause of Oriental research. Canon Taylor's intervention between the two Congresses has so far failed, and now Dr. Leitner and his friends are talking not only of having a highly successful Congress this year, but of organizing one for 1892—the tenth of what is called the Paris series—in some continental city, probably in Madrid. Among recent adherents to the Congress of 1891 are the Marquis of Bute, the Italian Minister of Public Instruction, the Spanish Ambassador, the Greek Minister, Mr. C. Leland, the University of Adelaide (who depute their Chancellor, the Lieutenant-Governor of the Colony, as their Delegate), the University of Melbourne, the Master of the St. John's College, Cambridge, the Society of Antiquaries of France, and many foreign societies and scholars including a number of independent Germa[n] professors, so that, in every way, the meet[ing] will be international. It is to be ho[ped] nevertheless, that a means of extinguis[hing] the rivalry of the two Congresses m[ay be] discovered before the September Co[ngress] meets. As Canon Taylor wrote to Dr. [...] last month, "We must make eve[ry con]cession in our power to avoid the scan[dal of] journalistic mockery which would ens[ue if the] Congress breaks in two."

IT is notified that Government w[...] ble at Poona on Saturday, the 6th [...]

HIS EXCELLENCY the Governor h[...] resignation by the Honourable M[...] of his office as an Additional Memb[er] of the Governor of Bombay fo[r] making Laws and Regulations.

THE Honourable Mr. F. L. [...] resigned his seat in the Council of [...] the Right Honourable the Governo[r] the purpose of making Laws and [...] Excellency the Governor has [...] nominate Mr. Basil Lang, Acting [...] Bombay, to be an additional M[...] Council.

MR. C. P. B. WILTSHIRE[...] Brown, C.S., have been a[...] Governor Assistant Collect[...] A. Weir, C.S., has been [...] lector, at Surat; Mr. E. [...] Collector at Panch Maha[...] C.S., Assistant Collect[...]

MR. F. W. FRA[...] the Governor, D[...] and Agricultur[...] Holland to be [...] of the Taluk[...]

THE ser[...] have bee[n ...] of India [...] the retu[...] who wil[...]

MR. [...] Collect[...]

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

THE FREEDOM OF THE CITY OF GLASGOW.

SPEECH BY LORD SALISBURY.

LONDON, MAY 21.

The Freedom of the City of Glasgow was conferred upon the Marquis of Salisbury yesterday.

His Lordship, in the course of a speech acknowledging the honour, said that responsible statesmen of all nations were solicitous to avoid giving any cause for war, the prospect of which, he was glad to say, was yearly becoming less probable. It was satisfactory, he said, to observe the revival which had taken place in Persia, and the greater desire for, and liberty to encourage the material progress of that country, which justified the hope that Persia would strengthen herself and would never be the cause of conflict among the Christian Powers.

The revival in Egypt, he declared, was most wonderful, and the greatest honour was due to the English officers, both civil and military, for the improved state of the country.

Referring to the difficulties which had arisen between Great Britain and Portugal over the occupation of South East Africa, his Lordship said that an agreement had been come to which would give England the highland where whites could settle and work, whilst Portugal would receive land suitable for natives, thus obviating the necessity of introducing settlers.

AFFAIRS IN CORFU.

LONDON, MAY 21.

The latest reports from Corfu state that the anti-Jewish riots have been quelled, and order is now restored in the island.

SIR J. PEASE AND THE OPIUM QUESTION.

LONDON, MAY 21.

A long correspondence is proceeding in the columns of the *Times*, traversing the statements contained in a recent letter from Sir J. Pease, in which he defended his views on the opium question on moral grounds, and suggested that the Indian Government was capable of finding a substitute for the loss of revenue from this source if the traffic in it was suppressed.

THE SILVER COINAGE QUESTION.

NEW YORK, MAY 20.

A conference of the Farmers' Alliance and other labour societies has been held at Cincinnati, at which it was resolved to demand the free coinage of silver and the issue of Treasury notes in place of banknotes.

PURCHASE OF SILVER.

WASHINGTON, MAY 20.

The Treasury to-day purchased 382,000 ounces of silver at prices ranging from 97·60 to 97·75.

END OF THE BELGIUM STRIKES.

BRUSSELS, MAY 21.

The strikes throughout Belgium have been brought to an end by the Committee of the Chamber of Deputies agreeing to the demand for the extension of the franchise.

MANIPUR NEWS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 21.

Zilla Gunda, the youngest of the Manipur Raja's brothers, was captured this morning by Major Maxwell's agents, and is in custody.

Lieutenant Clay, going from Chassad, has traced the Jubraj to Manipur. A Subadar, who has been travelling about with the Senapati, was captured by Lieutenant Clay at two this morning. The Senapati must be in the neighbourhood himself, and will doubtless be soon captured.

Sentences not involving death penalty on the Manipur offenders will be confirmed by General Collett. All the death sentences passed await confirmation by H. E. the Governor-General in Council.

RETURN OF THE MIRANZAI FIELD FORCE

Definite instructions for the return of the European troops in the Miranzai Field Force will possibly be issued in a few days, though a strong body of infantry with some artillery will be maintained on the Samana Range for some time.

INDIGENCE IN SOUTHERN INDIA.

Distress is being felt in the southern taluqs of Malabar.

The numbers on the relief are increasing in Chingleput and North Arcot. There are 6,771 on the works in Chingleput ; 5,757 in North Arcot ; 1,537 in Tinnevelley ; 330 in Coimbatore; and 89 in Cuddapah. In Bangalore great scarcity of water prevails. The public health is unsatisfactory ; and the heat is intolerable, and fevers are very prevalent.

CHOLERA.

Cholera is on the increase here among the troops, there having been eighteen deaths up to date. Cholera camps have been established.

BOMBAY EAST INDIANS AND THE ARMS ACT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 21.

The Government of India, on a reference from the local Government, have ruled that people calling themselves Bombay East Indians do not come under the definition of "East Indian" as contemplated in the Arms Act, and are not entitled, therefore, to the exemption accorded to East Indians in the Act.

THE PEGU BRIBERY CASE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, MAY 20.

Mr. Duke, late Deputy Commissioner of Pegu, whose case was recently heard here, has been removed from the service.

MR. J. H. TODD, C.S., has been appointed Collector and District Magistrate, District Registrar, and President of the Local Board of Thana, during the absence of Mr. W. F. Sinclair, C.S., Mr. Todd is also apointed Junior Collector and Collector and and District Magistrate, District Registrar, and President of the Kanara Local Board.

MR. E. L. CAPPEL, C.S., is appointed by H. E. the Governor substantive *pro. tem.* Director of Land Records and Agriculture, pending further orders.

MR. A. CUMINE, C.S., will, on his return to duty, act as Collector and District Magistrate, District Registrar, and President of the Local Board of Ratnagiri.

OUR MILITARY STATIONS.

I.—DEOLALI.

DEOLALI has a place of military importance of its own, not only in the Bombay Presidency, but in the whole of India, and as such may fittingly take precedence here Deolalee, Deolali, Doolali, or Devlali, as it is often named, is *the* military station in the whole of India best known to the British Army; as the great embarkation and debarkation depot is located there, through which all soldiers leaving India and the greater part of those coming into the country have to pass. The depot was established at Deolali in 1869, on the abolition of the depots then maintained at Poona and Karachi, and has every year since that date grown in importance, and may now be viewed as at its zenith. It is situated in the Collectorate of Nasik, north-east of Bombay, 113 miles therefrom by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, and 731 miles from Allahabad, and is only about 150 yards from and to the west of Deolali railway station siding.

THE CLIMATE

is considered very good, and now that more attention is paid to sanitary requirements than in years past may be considered suitable in the monsoon months for the location of convalescents or weakly or sickly men from hotter or more trying stations. In past years the children of the Byculla Schools have been sent there for periods varying from six to twelve weeks during the monsoon months, as a delightful change from the moist climate of Bombay. The S. W. wind prevails from about the middle of the month of May until the end of September, and hot winds for about seven weeks in March and April, with occasional dust-storms, but the nights are, as a rule, delightfully pleasant, and on some occasions cool.

The monsoon begins about the first week in the month of June and lasts until the beginning of October. The rain-fall is light ; the average yearly fall from 1876, from which year the record is available, is given below :—

1876	16·03	1883	48·43
1877	15·82	1884	30·62
1878	41·12	1885	33·65
1879	36·10	1886	38·23
1880	20·42	1887	26·25
1881	19·53	1888	22·66
1882	13·54	1889	23·64
1890	30·61		

The atmosphere during the monsoon is of course moist, but during the remainder of the year dry and bracing. The temperature under the sun's rays in April and May is high, but the nights are cool and sleep readily obtainable. The following table gives an approximately fair average temperature in the shade as found at the station hospital, which lies on a rising ground to the south-west of the barracks :—

	Night.	Day.
January	61·48	78·13
February	70·71	84·32
March	71·93	89·97
April	72·90	94·10
May	75·71	98·61
June	74·00	84·40
July	74·90	76·12
August	75·50	79·10
September	74·50	81·77
October	74·19	88·09
November	65·20	83·90
December	62·29	82·42

THE SITE.

The site on which the barracks stand rises gradually from the railway on the east to Temple Hill on the west, distance close upon 1,600 yards. It is 1,850 feet above the level of the sea, and stands about the same attitude as Poona on the other side of the Ghauts. In the very centre of the barracks rises an irregular conical hill to a height of about 50 feet, on the top of which a flag-staff has been planted and a bell erected ; the former is used to signal the arrival of troopships in the harbour of Bombay and to fly the Union Jack, and the latter to call persons to church, to give the time at noon, and to give the alarm in case of fire.

A good bird's-eye view of the whole cantonment and surrounding country is obtainable from this hill. The soil is chiefly moorum, with trape beneath, and as there is a slight fall in the ground towards the north, south, and east, no rain water stands but rapidly runs off or is absorbed. Black soil abounds in the valleys to the west and south and is well cultivated, but there is a peculiarity about the surface soil near to the barracks which is worth mentioning. After a few showers of rain in the monsoon months, the earth adheres firmly to the boots, hoofs of horses, or wheels of vehicles, rendering movement difficult to men and horses, more especially the latter on account of their liability to "balling" under the hoops. The ground is dangerous in the dry season for horses and their riders owing to the numerous fissures varying in length, depth, and breadth, caused by the earth contracting as the heat of the sun becomes day by day more powerful.

THE BARRACKS.

The barracks, which are thirty-six in number, stand in three rows of twelve each, from west to east, and are numbered from 1 to 36 ; No. 1 being at the north-west corner and No. 36 at the north-east, near to the railway station. The barracks are single-storied buildings and constructed to hold 46 men in each. Half were roofed with tiles and half with corrugated iron, but as the latter have been found to retain the heat, and to be hotter to reside in than the others, two of them have had a single tile covering added, and the whole of them will, it is expected, be covered in this way in the course of time. No. 13 barrack is used as a female hospital, No. 18 as a chapel and place of meeting for a branch of the League of the Cross, and No. 19 as a church and theatre. The barracks are not lofty but are well ventilated, each barrack has its own cook-house, ablution-house, and latrine to the east, all of which are well built. Only 966 unmarried soldiers can be accommodated in the barracks at one time. Eight of these buildings are fitted up for married soldiers and their families, and contain 13 such quarters in each, the whole giving accommodation for 104 families at one time. Four of the barracks are used as quarters for unmarried officers passing through the depot. Detached bungalows have been built on the south-west for the depot of staff officers in a line east and west. That for the Paymaster is nearest the depot offices, then follow the Adjutant, Commandant, Medical Officer, and Chaplain, while that for the Quartermaster stands near to the troop-siding and depot stores. The depot offices, under one roof, stand on the south, and are erected south and north. The pay-office (two rooms) is on the south, then follows the Quarter-master's office (two rooms), the orderly room, (one large room), the Sergeant-Major's office, the Adjutant's office, and Commandant's office. Near to, and a little south-east stands the magazine (this is too near to other buildings), and a little east is the Quarter-master's stores. The married officers' quarters are situated on the south-midway between the depot staff Sergeant's and Quarter-master's quarters in line south and north. A married officers' mess is maintained therein. The depot staff Sergeant's quarters are near to the depot offices and conveniently situated. The officers' mess is near to the staff officers' bungalow on the south. The Sergeants' mess is on the north side of the camp. The canteen now partly used as a coffee-shop, is to the north of the Sergeants' mess and is the outer building in that direction, it stands close to a nullah beyond and close to which is the native bazaar. A worse place for the canteen could not be found. It may have perhaps been located where it is so that the noise when men are drinking might not reach the officers' quarters, but whatever may have been the cause the position can only be regarded by the military observer as a unhappy one, and it ought to be removed to a position on the south-east, away from the temptations of the native bazaar. This could be done at a very small expense, as the fittings for the canteen at one end and coffee shop at the other are of a modest and inexpensive kind. The depot tent and baggagee stores are to the south-east side of the barracks and close to a line of rail, which has for convenience been laid on to the barracks from the main line ; opposite to the stores is a commodious and well-built troop-siding, where troops are rapidly entrained and detrained. Men arriving or departing are formed up near to the troop-siding in front of the garrison guard.

THE INSTITUTE.

This, the best in India, is situated to the north-west, and occupies two of the barracks which are surrounded with iron railing. The erection of the railings has been effected at a cost of Rs.6,000, out of depot funds. In the refreshment room the fittings are substantial, and the walls are decorated with flags and pictures. The game-room is at the end of the same building. In the west building the library, reading-room, and women's writing room are located, and in the south mid-way between the reading-room and games-room is a lofty well-built billiard-room, which has been erected at a cost of Rs. 12,000 out of the depot funds. There are three good billiard tables arranged in the form of a double T, which the man may use at a cost of one or two annas to the loser, according to the length of the game, whether 50 or 100 up.

GUARDS AND CELLS.

There are three Guards, *viz* :—the Treasury, the Bazaar, and Garrison. The garrison guard-house is unusually large and substantially built near to the troops siding on the south, and there are twenty-four cells adjoining for the incarceration of military prisoners. There is no military prison at the station. The guards are visited twice in the twenty-four hours by the orderly officer.

THE PUBLIC OFFICES

are the Post Office, the Telegraph Office, the Cantonment Magistrate's Office, the Commissariat Office, the Engineer's Office, and the Barrack Office. They are all situated south-east of the Cantonment, near each other, and not far from the troop-shed, and garrison guard-room. There is a bakery erected within the Commissariat compound, where the bread issued to the troops is made.

THE STATION HOSPITAL.

This building stands on a spur of the Horse-Shoe Hill, at an elevation of about 100 feet above the plain and to the south-west of the barracks. The hill partly protects the hospital for the monsoons. There is accommodation for about twenty-eight patients, and quarters for the medical subordinate. As the accommodation is too small for the requirements of the depot during the trooping season, many of the sick have to be placed in tents on the slope of the hill and near to the hospital. Venereal cases are put into tents by themselves to the west of the hospital, and cases of contagious diseases, which require isolation, are placed in separate camps, pitched at various places in the vicinity of the barracks, as may be selected by the medical officer in charge.

The Commissariat arrangements are in the hand of an experienced Honorary Commissioned Officer, and generally are well carried out. The fodder-yard and slaughter-houses, including the grounds attached, occupy a space of about 16 acres. These are in charge of the Commissariat Officer.

"GOD'S ACRE."

The cemetery lies half a mile to the south of the cantonment and occupies a space of 4½ acres. The soil on surface is light, and beneath to a depth of 8 feet the earth is of a chalky and flaky nature. The average number of deaths at Deolali during the trooping season is about 35. A low stone-wall encloses the ground ; the entrance to which is on the north. A broad path runs from north to south and from east to west. Catholics are buried on the east end of the cemetery and Protestants on each side of the centre pathway running north and south. The graves are at regular intervals in rows, north and south, tidily kept, but sufficient attention is not given to pruning the vegetation, which is of rapid growth, or to keeping the frail marks put up in the affectionate memory of those who have died "going home to England." There are 715 graves, but few tombstones.

THE CANTONMENT BAZAAR.

The bazaar is situated north of the Cantonment, from which it is divided by a deep nullah bridged over. The bazaar is too near to the barracks. It is looked after by a chief constable and seventeen policemen. The population is migratory, and is greatest in the trooping season. In consists of Parsees, Sindees, Purdesees, Madrassees, Mussalman, and Mahrattas, chiefly the latter. The lock hospital, a necessary evil, where large numbers of soldiers are congregated, is in the north-west corner of the bazaar, the rules for which are in force only within the limits of the Cantonment. This limitation is productive of grave results ; but it is capable of extension to a three miles radius outside the Cantonment on sufficient grounds being adduced.

WATER-SUPPLY.

The general water is but fair, though obtainable from eight of the wells is of good quality. The wells are built inside of stone and are protected by a three-feet wall, and a ten-feet pavement sloping outwards. These are cleaned out once a year by the Engineer Department. Nos. 7 and 8 wells run dry annually before the end of the hot weather. There are eight other wells outside of the Cantonment, the water in which is used chiefly by natives and for irrigation or gardening purposes. The dhobies wash clothing in a nullah, on the north side of the camp running eastward under the line of railway into the River Darna, from 1st June to end of March, and in the Darna itself during April and May. The Darna joins the Godavery, near the Hingamoari Mountain, about ten miles north-east of the Cantonment. In the monsoon this river is unfordable for a few days after a heavy fall of rain, but at other times it is fordable, and in the dry weather or hot months there is very little water in it.

THE RIFLE RANGE.

The surrounding country is open all round, and is under cultivation at certain seasons, when it could not be used by large bodies of troops unless compensation was given. To the south of the camp and within a few miles the ground is suitable for out-post duties, but there is no place within camp limits, where brigade drill could be carried out. On the west of the barracks is Temple Hill, so named from having a Hindu temple on its summit, enclosed within a square wall with the entrance facing the east. Opposite the entrance and about 100 yards therefrom on another spur is a small stone erection, with square base and circular pillar about 20 feet high. It is not known whether this was erected as a tomb or for what purpose intended. Near the village of Bhagur, about two miles to the south of the Cantonment, is another hill, about 90 feet high, with a Mahomedan *musjid* on the top, and in continuation of this hill after a slight fall in a westerly direction is the Horse Shoe Hill and others about 100 feet higher than the camp. To the north-west of the barracks, about a mile off are several hills, rising about 150 feet, on one of which is a Parsee Tower of Silence. There are no hills in the east and north-east but to the south-east in the direction of Igatpura and about 8 miles distant, there is a long spur of the Ghauts, which extends in a circular formation to the east and north-east, and in the north and north-west there are the Leena Caves, about 3,000 feet above sea-level, and a mountain, called the "Robbert's Stronghold." This high range of hills, at a distance of ten miles, forms almost three-fourths of a circle round the Deolali Cantonment. The rifle range lies to the south-west of the camp, between the Temple Hill and the Horse-Shoe Hill, to the west of the station hospital. It has a natural stop-butt in the last-named hill to the south, but orders have lately been issued to reverse the range, and have the stop-butt against Temple Hill with the firing points to the south. It is expected that the change will give better results as the light obtainable will be more favourable to rifle-shooting. The rifle range at Deolali is now of some importance, as two classes of the Bombay School of Musketry are held there annually.

PALTAN.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR has appointed Mr. L. W. Seymour to act as Superintendent, Sind Revenue Survey, in addition to his own duties, during the absence of Mr. H. K. Disney.

MR. W. F. SINCLAIR, C.S., Collector of Thana, is allowed six months' furlough on medical certificate.

REPORTS from Venice say that in about two months the new Italian ironclad Sicilia will be launched in the presence of the King and Queen, and that to celebrate the occasion there will be a procession in 15th century costumes from the Royal Palace to the Arsenal. There will also be regattas, serenades, boat races, and a flower festival in the Square of St. Mark. At the same time a National University Congress will be held.

THE REVIVAL OF KOOT-HOOMI.

MADAME COULOMB asks us to insert the following :—I had fully intended never more to disturb the memory of the late Madame Blavatsky concerning past events ; but as the same generous feeling does not seem to actuate her followers, I would ask you to announce that if the public will co-operate with me so far as defraying expenses is concerned, I am prepared to expose the phenomena by which the defunct lady gained her notoriety. Any person interested in this matter may give in the hands of Messrs. Soundy and Co., Ld., whatever amount he wishes to devote for it. Funds are chiefly required for the cabinet, the sliding panels, cup-boards, hire of the bungalow, and the other arrangements indispensable for performing the phenomena and the apparition of Koot-Hoomi.

SUSPICIOUS DEATH OF A WOMAN.

AN inquest was held yesterday morning by Dr. Thomas Blaney, the Coroner, at the Morgue, touching the death of a Hindu woman, named Rukhmee, aged 28 years. The deceased, with her two children, lived with her nephew Bhow, in a house at Coombarwada, of which she was the joint owner with her nephew. The deceased lived amicably with Bhow and his two wives until last year, when a quarrel arose between Bhow and the deceased, because Bhow refused to give the deceased her ornaments. At that time Bhow struck the deceased with a shoe, and so she left Bhow and went to live with her mother at Cammatipura. After a fortnight she returned to her nephew's house, where she was frequently illtreated by the two wives of Bhow. Two months ago the deceased began to cook her own food separately. Bhow gave her Rs. 4 per month, but the amount was found to be insufficient to maintain herself and her two children, so she began to grind flour in order to increase her income. On Tuesday she went to her mother's house on a visit, when she seemed in good spirits and quite well. After taking some food at her mother's house she returned to her house at Coombarwada. On Wednesday evening her mother was informed by one Maroti that the deceased had died, and that her body was about to be carried to Sonapore. The mother thought that deceased had met her death by foul-play, and she went to Bhow's house, and saw the dead body of her daughter in her room upstairs, the preparations for removing the body to Sonapore being finished. On inquiring about her daughter's sudden death, Bhow abused her, and told her to make a complaint against him to the police. She then went to Inspector Greyhurst and informed him that her daughter had met her death by foul-play, and requested him to make an inquiry into the matter. On Wednesday morning Gaya, a widow, heard sounds as if the deceased was suffering in her room, and about 10 a.m. one of Bhow's two wives, named Anandi, gave Gaya a cup of rice *congee*, asking her to give it to the deceased. The deceased after taking some of the *congee* threw away the cup, and then gradually becoming exhausted died at 4 p.m. The Coroner adjourned the inquiry until the 5th proximo.

WANTED A SEA-LAWYER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—While a well-known steamer was on its way from Aden to Bombay, one of the employes, a Sidhi, on board, met with a fearful accident, and was found dead. In the morning of the day of the accident the ship doctor and the Captain seem to have made some cursory and informal inquiry as to the death of the Sidhi, but no formal inquest of a quasi-judicial character was held. Now, Sir, either the Captain was authorized to hold an official inquiry, but did not hold one, or was not so authorized. Whatever the case might be, many of the native passengers seemed to feel that the accident was too lightly passed over. Some among the European passengers seemed to share the same feeling. If, Sir, a Coroner's inquest is desirable and necessary in case of accidents on land, it is more so on the sea where foul-play is more readily suspected and believed in than on land. If, therefore, the Captain had no authority to look officially into the accident, with the aid of non-officials, public interest requires that he should be given that authority. In conclusion, let me add that, though few unintelligent persons hinted that there might have been foul-play in connection with the death of the Sidhi, most of us were by our own personal inquiry satisfied that the death was due to pure mishap.—Yours, &c.,

A PASSENGER.

20th May, 1891.

WATER FAMINE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—You will highly oblige me and other sufferers from the same cause, if you will give publicity to the following grievance :—For the last two months I get hardly any water, as I happen to live on the third floor of a house in the Fort, and notwithstanding my repeated complaints on the subject to my landlord and to the Municipality, the water is not forthcoming. I have therefore been obliged to engage the services of a bhisti, to whom I have to pay Rs. 5 per month, although I am still paying my Municipal water-rate. Now, Sir, I believe that a few days ago it was stated at a Municipal meeting that the Municipality is not compelled to provide water to occupants of the higher floors of houses ? If such be the case, and as I get no water, unless I pay extra Rs. 5 per month, don't you think that I and others similarly situated should not be compelled to pay the Municipal water-rate since we don't get the water for which we are charged ?—Yours, &c.,

Bombay, May 21. N. O. WATER.

THE TAYLOR-McNIELL BILLIARD MATCH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I notice a paragraph in your paper of this date, noticing what you describe as an extraordinary incident in the billiard match between Taylor and McNiell at the Westminster Aquarium. Two balls were jammed in one of the corner top pockets, and Taylor made 729 consecutive cannons. This break, as played by a first-class professional, does not appear to me to be an extraordinary one, when once the balls are in the position described. I am myself a very indifferent amateur who seldom makes more than 40, and have never made 70 in an ordinary break, yet I have made nearly 200 of this shot. Any amateur who may read this letter may easily experiment and satisfy himself as to the ease with which a fair number of points may be made. The break usually ends by one of the balls dropping into the pocket.—Yours, &c.,

Esplanade Hotel, May 20. C. TAYLOR.

THE PROGRESS OF THE MONSOON.

MESSRS. MACKINNON MACKENZIE AND CO. have received a telegram from their Cochin agents informing them that the south-west monsoon burst there on Wednesday.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

MAY 21.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect, Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

Telegrams for the Argentine Republic and beyond can only be accepted via Galveston.

Telegrams in code language can be accepted for Iquique in Chili at the risk of senders.

Telegrams can be accepted for the following places in Chili :—Chanaral, Taltal, Huanillos, Tocopilla and Pisagua.

Telegrams can be sent to Arica, Tacua, and Antofa Gusta at the same rate as Iquique.

Communication with Burma on one line only. Deferred traffic is likely to suffer delay.

MR. G. K. BETHAM, Deputy Conservator of Forests, and Divisional Forest Officer, Kolab-Ratnagiri is allowed six months' privilege leave on medical certificate.

MR. A. S. M. RITCHIE, Assistant Engineer, First Grade, is allowed furlough for two years from 5th July next.

MR. G. MC C. HARRISON is appointed Executive Engineer, Fudeli Canals.

A CORRESPONDENT, writing to us from one of the home counties on the first of May, says that three days before the thermometer had registered fourteen degrees of frost in the early morning.

LIEUTENANT A. H. BUDD will rejoin the staff of H. E. the Commander-in-Chief of India, taking effect from the date of his arrival in Bombay.

ÆRIAL NAVIGATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In connection with the letter in your paper on ærial navigation, it may interest some of your readers to hear that a steam kite is being constructed in England by an American Company. Last June I descended during a thunderstorm, in the "Victoria Balloon," in Boldway Park, Bexly, and after driving through several trees and hedges brought up close to a large factory. Several people ran out, and assisted us in securing the balloon. One gentleman, who introduced himself as Mr. J. House, manager, invited us to inspect his steam-kite which consisted of a frame-work of metal tubes, covered by a platform, and resembling the deck of a vessel, the underneath in the centre were non-compound engines and boilers for driving two enormous screw propellers, the blades being made of woven steel. On each side were girders for supporting a large kite made of the same material. The machine being placed on rails and the kite set at the requisite angle, the propellers on being set in motion, forcing the kite against the atmosphere, are intended to drive the machine into the air. The steering will be effected by the propelling machinery, and the ascending and descending powers regulated by altering the angle of the kite, which in case of the driving gear getting out of order can be used as a parachute for lowering the machine to the ground. The engines were considered powerful enough to drive the machine against the strongest currents of wind and to propel the vessel at a rate of seventy miles an hour. Having been absent from England some time I have not been able to ascertain if the steam-kite has been of any practical use for navigable purposes. From my own experience in ballooning I think ærial navigation is most likely to be effected by means of a kite, as I cannot see how any machine constructed on balloon principles can be built of material strong enough to stand the pressure of being forced against the wind without bursting. In ordinary weather after rising quickly to clear buildings I have had to open the valve to relieve the pressure on the balloon owing to the expansion of gas threatening to split the silk. Coxwell in his work on ballooning gives one good illustration of this and more than one æronaut has lost his life through holding on too long. Even if filled with compresser bar and air bag, which mean additional might, a large balloon would be required to be of any use.

Unless a machine can be constructed on balloon principles of material strong enough to contend with enormous pressure without bursting, and which can contain gas enough to raise its own weight and that of its propelling apparatus, I think the kite principle stands more chance of success than any other under consideration. Less interest is taken in ballooning in England than in any other country. I had the honour to be informed by Prince Schiroatoff and Dukes Alexander and Sergius, who travelled in this ship last voyage, that every effort is made by the Russian Government to improve ærial navigation. France has balloon stations in a circle round Paris, which can hold diametrical communication with each other regardless of the direction of the wind. Italy and Germany spend large sums in experimenting. Photos of the earth taken from balloons give a true plan of the surrounding country. I have several myself. The point taken during one of my ærial voyages of Beckenham, Kent, is in the possession of the directors of this company. Though taken at an altitude of 2,600 feet every object is distinctly recognisable.

Ballooning and parachuting will certainly form no unimportant feature in the next European war, especially if the former can be used for discharging torpedoes. I have already arranged for the construction of a parachute large enough to carry two persons. This could be used for bringing a wounded man down from a disabled balloon.—Yours, &c.,

EDWARD MANSFIELD, R.N.R.,
Æronaut and Parachutist,
Foreign Secretary, Balloon Society, Great Britain.

THE TOWN HALL CONCERT.

ON Wednesday evening a miscellaneous concert, with an attractive programme, was held in the Town Hall, but for some reason or other not perhaps disconnected with the prevalent heat, it was not nearly so well patronised as might have been expected or as it deserved to be. The programme embraced some of the very best local talent, and the manner in which it was gone through showed the performers were by no means discomfited by the meagreness of the audience. The entertainment opened with an excellent rendering of Mendelssohn's "Wedding March" on two pianos, by Misses Schmuck and Bowack and Messrs. Mull and Hamilton, who were followed by Mr. Andersen Clarke who sang a plaintive old Scotch song "The Auld Hoose," in customarily good style, and in the second part of the programme he gave "On the Banks of Allan Water" in a masterly manner, which was duly appreciated by the audience. Lady Morland contributed to the entertainment in both parts of the programme, singing "An Old Garden," in the first and "La Serenata" in the second. Both of these were re-demanded, but in the second only did the accomplished vocalist respond, giving "The Song that reached My Heart," with marked sweetness and expression. Miss Schmuck and Mr. Hamilton played Raff's "Tarantella" on two pianos with brilliancy of touch and spirit, Mr. Hamilton and Dr. Marks subsequently playing Brahms' "Hungarian Dance." Dr. Barry's recitation from "King John" was a pleasant relief to the programme, and the reciter did not fail to enlist the sympathies of his auditors by his declamation which, though impassioned, was distinguished by a pleasing absence of rant, and that intensely objectionable, artificial property, so much affected by amateur reciters which is known, from want of a more expressive word, as staginess. Dr. Marks sang a couple of baritone songs in truly artistic style, and maintained this reputation as a vocalist. Miss Schmuck (piano), Herr Schmuck (violin), and Mr. Mull (harmonium) in opening the second part of the programme thrilled the audience with Schubert's "Lob der Thranen," and Scotson Clark's "Nocturne." Miss Schmuck and Mr. Hamilton afterwards gave the andante and finale of Mendelssohn's "First Concerto." Herr Schmuck, though last mentioned, did not contribute least towards the musical success of the entertainment. His violin solos were faultlessly given, and to say Herr Schmuck was never heard to greater advantage is to pay him a high compliment indeed.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 21st May, 1891.

(Difference in longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Date. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	20	6 p. m.	..	18	7
Teheran	21	1	37 p. m.	...	34
Suez	21	2	25 p. m.	..	14

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. on 21st May, 1891.

—	Miximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum. H.	M.
From Calcutta	..	45	..	2
„ Kurrachee	..	41	..	1
„ Madras	..	55	..	1

H. E. THE GOVERNOR has been pleased to promote Mr. E. Hosking, C.S., to the position of a First Grade Judge, vice Mr. M. B. Baker, C.S., who has retired ; Mr. H. F. Aston to be Second Grade Judge for Mr. Hosking ; Mr. W. H. Horseley, C. S., to be Third Grade Judge for Mr. Aston ; Mr. T. Hart Davies, C.S., to be Joint Judge and Sessions Judge at Ahmedabad ; Mr. G. C. Whitworth, C.S., to be Judge and Sessions Judge at Nassik for Mr. Baker ; Mr. A. B. Steward, C.S., to be Judge and Sessions Judge at Khandeish for Mr. Whitworth ; and Mr. W. H. Horseley, C.S., to be Judge and Sessions Judge at Ratnagiri, in place of Mr. Steward, continuing at the same time to act as Judge and Sessions Judge at Hyderabad.

THE services of Captain A. W. Forbes, of the Prince Albert Victor's Own Cavalry (Poona Horse) have been placed at the disposal of the Government of India, with effect from the 1st June next.

CAPTAIN C. R. PHILLIPS has been appointed Deputy Assistant Adjutant General in room of Captain A. B. Mein, who has resigned.

MAJOR R. E. D. REILLY, Assistant Adjutant General, Sind District, has been granted leave for one year to proceed out of India on medical certificate.

THE Kulu remedy for wounds from leopards is decidedly of the *similia similibus curantur* order. Take a leopard's tooth, a tusk is best, if from the very leopard that inflicted the wound better still. Pound this up into finepowder, mix it with water, and apply to the wound, and you'll be well in no time.

AS OTHERS SEE US.

WE have always cherished a high respect for the Bombay Natural History Society, with its excellent journal, its lively discussions, its rising collections and its Secretary, writes the *Pioneer*, but if it is to fill the place which seems marked out for it as the common meeting ground for all Indian naturalists and sportsmen, the Society must not only think of science. There have been one or two instances lately to show that it has not been maintaining a due influence in practical affairs. One has come to the front within the last few days. Close to Bombay, in the Tanna district, it appears that there still survives a small herd of bison, which all local naturalists naturally wish to have sacredly preserved. It is something to say that there are bison still grazing within sight of the towers of the great modern city. Most Bombay sportsmen would as soon have thought of molesting them as a Devonshire man would think of shooting the red deer on Exmoor. Nevertheless some blood-thirsty shooter has been after this herd, and has killed two or three of them (apparently without discrimination of sex), and in the outburst of indignation that the act has caused, it is openly stated that the offender is—not a newly arrived subaltern ; not a plate-layer out for a holiday—but a prominent member of the Bombay Natural History Society. Another correspondent asserts that the same gentleman was after the Tanna herd some little time ago, and that on that occasion he slew a calf. If these things are so, the more this member's prominence in the Society disappears the better on all accounts. It is needless to say that one of the objects of such a Society should be to protect game from extermination and to discourage unsportsmanlike conduct, and such an organisation as Mr. Phipson is getting together might become a real power in time to that end. But not, of course, if prominent members set the example of shooting down suburban bison.

HYDERABAD NEWS.

A RESOLUTION has been issued by the Minister in the Home Department on the annual report of the Chadarghat Municipality, which was called into existence some four or five years ago and which has done excelent work. The committe consists of high and influential officers of the Government, Europeans and Natives, and of some of the leading men of the place. His Excellency congratulates the commissioners on the good work done by the municipality, and tenders to them his cordial thanks for having ungrudingly given their time and attention to the important matter of sanitation and to the improvements connected with roads, buildings, &c. In his report presented two years ago Dr. Patrick Hehir, the health officer, had given a list of recommendations indicating the main lines on which the municipality should work. The resolution reviews what the municipality has already done in this direction, and points out the necessity for carrying out at an early date the other recommendations. The subjects of vaccination, systematic registration of vital statistics, water-supply, drains and other colleteral matters were mentioned in Dr. Hehir's report, and each of these subjects is reviewed in the resolution with reference to the action taken on it by the municipality. Dr. Hehir's invaluable services in connection with the sanitation of Chaderghat have earned for him the well-merited thanks of the Government while Mr. Buchanan, the Executive Engineer, and Mr. Willmott, the Secretary, also come in for their share of praise. The Government also tender their thanks to the Nawab Akbar Jung, C. S. I, Commissioner of Police, for his assistance in enforcing the municipal bye-laws. The minister is providing a portion of the city with a pure water-supply at his own expense. The water will be brought in pipes from the Julpulli tank, and work is being carried out under the personal supervision of Mr. Palmer, the Chief Engineer and Secretary to Government in the Public Works Department.

THE MADRAS FAMINE.

IN Wandiwash, a taluq of North Arcot district, large numbers of cattle are being sent away to other districts owing to the scarcity of water and fodder. The authorities contemplate throwing open some forest reserves for free grazing. The harvest of the second crop of paddy and raggi, where they are cultivated, is approaching completion. The outturn is expected to be only half or a quarter. Standing crops under wells are not likely to yield a four-anna crop. In some villages they are withering. The people have overcome their aversion to employment on the relief works and large numbers are now employed on irrigation works opened by the Public Works Department. Nine kitchens have been opened for the relief of the old and debilitated. About a thousand, mostly women and children, are daily receiving cooked food. Large imports of food and grains render the supply sufficient. A good fall of rain even now will improve matters. In Chingleput the grain doles have been discontinued, and kitchens which have not so far attracted people in sufficient numbers are maintained under reduced establishments. One reason probably why the people do not go to the kitchens is that large numbers find employment on numerous relief works which are rigorously prosecuted in the affected taluqs. Prayers are daily offered in the Roman Catholic churches at Madras for rain, of which there are no signs here ; now the weather is intensely hot.

MR. SCHWANN AND THE A.-D.-C.

A GENTLEMAN largely connected with the hotel interest, who has been following the controversy between Mr. Schwann and various indignant Anglo-Indians, in regard to the former's allegations about the beating of native servants, thinks that the "Simla A-D-C" has got hold of the wrong end of the stick in representing that the notice in the Delhi Hotel was an old one. What may have been the truth in his particular case he does not know, but as a general rule these warnings not to strike the servants are much more likely to be recent notices than of old standing. Anglo-Indians, he has found, have learnt to be very careful about this. They know the aggravated assault case that will be made out in the courts upon the slightest pretext ; and then they know also the risk that even a box on the ear will produce some really grave injury. It is the travellers from abroad that the manager now-a-days has to fear. They get angry because they cannot explain themselves, and they have no compunction about hitting the natives, because they have been told that all Anglo-Indians do it. It is not only M.P.'s who act thus, but they, he has noticed, are the most addicted to it, because they expect to be treated with a consequence which the Indians do not understand. Indeed a very sharp door-keeper was once known to turn away a traveller, saying that there was no room, because he had caught sight of the letters "M.P." upon his trunk. The manager, knowing that the hotel was practically empty, questioned the man and got at his reasons. The distinguished traveller was of course invited back.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, MAY 21.

The storm, which had formed off Negapatam yesterday, has developed in intensity, and the barometer has continued to fall throughout India, otherwise the distribution has been little changed. Cyclonic winds prevail around the storm area, and the northerly winds on the West Coast have continued to blow a gale in the north of the Bay. South-westerly wind blows very strong in Assam and Behar, the direction being north-easterly, and the force fresh. The temperature on the whole has fallen, more particularly south of the Peninsula ; the mean temperature being below the normal in Bengal and Madras, and above in other provinces. The highest maximum is 113 degs. in Jacobabad. Rain has fallen in Bengal, Assam, Burma, and south of the Peninsula. Trevandrum has received five inches. Heavy rain probable in Bengal and south of the Peninsula. The probable track of the storm is north or north by west.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending May 19 was 479, giving a death-rate of 28·95 per annum per thousand as against 20·45 the corresponding period of last year, and 28·11 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 126 died from fevers ; 3, small-pox ; 70, phthisis ; 23, measles ; 42, diseases of the nervous system ; 81, affections of the respiratory organs ; 23, diarrhœa ; 6, dysentery ; 28, stillborn ; 38, old age and debility ; 6, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows :—Buddhist or Jain, 26 ; Brahmin, 3 ; Bhattia, 7 ; Hindu of other caste, 211 ; Hindu outcaste, 44 ; Musalman, 131 ; Parsee, 17 ; Jew, 2 ; Native Christain, 19 ; Eurasian, 1 ; European, 4 ; Negro-African, 4 ; The total number of births was 311 against 241, the corresponding period of last year, and 267 the average over the past five years.

REV. E. J. BOWEN, Chaplain of Belgaum, is granted furlough for eighteen months from 9th June next.

THE CHARGE OF CHEATING A BOMBAY MERCHANT.

Mr. C. W. Richardson, Third Presidency Magistrate, yesterday resumed the inquiry at the Esplanade Police Court, into the charge of cheating in reference to a promissory note for Rs. 650, laid against William Henry Guest, of Simla, by Hajee Fatteh Mahomed Rahimtulla.

Mr. Shamrao Rele prosecuted, and Mr. Crawford, solicitor, defended.

Mr. Crawford continued the cross-examination of the witness, Sorabjee R. Batliwalla, who said he was acquainted with Mr. Durant for the last three years; but it was not at his instigation that the complainant got Mr. Durant to prepare the information filed against the accused. The complainant told him that Mr. Guest had paid some money for the horses, and would remit the remainder later on from Jodhpore. Witness was not told by the complainant whether the horses were purchased for Mr. Guest himself or for the Maharajah.

As the witness repeatedly made statements that he was not questioned upon, and against which Mr. Crawford strongly protested, the magistrate told him that he was not behaving properly, and was liable to be fined if he continued.

Re-examined, witness said the accused had shown him about seven or eight horses, which the latter assured him were for the Maharajah.

The receipt of a telegram drafted by the witness, and a copy of that telegram, were put in as documentary evidence.

Mr. Crawford contended that the private telegram of 25 words could not be tendered in evidence, since it was not proved, and the attempt to do so was hopeless.

Bezonjee Framjee, clerk to Mr. Turner, solicitor, testified to sending a notice demanding a settlement of the complainant's claims on 21st December, 1887, to the accused's address at Jodhpore; whence the letter was returned, as the accused was not known there.

The testimony of Cursetjee Jamsetjee Wajeefdar was in corroboration of the accused stamping the Maharajah's power-of-attorney at the complainant's shop and the explanation to the complainant of its contents and the powers with which he was thereby invested. The witness also deposed to the accused's demand of Rs. 650 for the purchase of horses for the Maharajah.

Mr. Rele here adressed the Court and said: I will make an application under section 503 of the Criminal Procedure Code for a commission to be issued to the person representing the British Government at Jodhpore, for the examination of the Maharajah Kishore Singh and his minister.

The Magistrate: Well, I must quite understand the reason for that before I consent to it.

Mr. Rele, continuing: My reason is this, that I wish to prove that the horses that were purchased by the accused were never taken to Jodhpore, since they were not for the Maharajah, and, moreover, Mr. Guest never went to Jodhpore. For these reasons we want a commission to be issued against the Maharajah for his examination and that of his ministers I would also ask for subpœnas on certain railway officials here, to show that no horses were ever sent during that month to Jodhpore, but that the animals purchased from the stable of Ali bin Amir were actually sent to quite a different place. We wish a commission to be issued to the officer representing the British Government in that native state, for the Maharajah's examination; and from what we have heard we are sure to get important evidence from that personage in this case.

Mr. Crawford on behalf of his client said there was not the slightest doubt that the horses were not bought for the Maharajah of Jodhpore, and nobody supposed that they were bought, except his learned friend, Mr. Rele, and his imaginative client; and his client knew this and also ascertained that they did not. It was also said that Mr. Guest never went to Jodhpore at all. Mr. Crawford did not know whether the Maharajah pervaded the whole of Jodhpore, or know who went to give this information. They could prove that Mr. Guest did go there, and the horses, too, although they were not for the Maharajah of Jodhpore. He thought the Court would have seen by that time, from the action of the prosecution, that it was nothing else than an attempt to drag on the case to the extreme detriment of the accused.

The Magistrate: I suppose Mr. Guest admits the fact that he did go to Jodhpore.

Mr. Crawford: Yes, but that we never purchased the horses for the Maharajah of Jodhpore, and never went to the Maharajah.

Mr. Rele: It is admitted that Mr. Guest did not go to Jodhpore after leaving Bombay?

Mr. Crawford: He did go to Jodhpore.

Mr. Richardson thought there was no necessity for getting a commission or anything of that sort, since the accused admitted going to Jodhpore.

William Henry Guest said in his defence: I am proprietor and editor of the *Simla News*. I did not purchase horses for the Maharajah of Jodhpore. I went with the horses as far as the Jodhpore junction. I left the horses at the junction to rest for a day, and I went to Jodhpore myself.

Mr. Richardson: From this it is quite clear that we don't want a commission.

The Magistrate: Did you borrow this money from the complainant?—I did, sir.

How much?—Rs. 5,000.

Did you say the horses were for the Maharajah of Jodhpore?—No. I did not.

Did you promise the complainant to recommend him to the Maharajah of Jodhpore for the latter's agency in Bombay?—I did not. Sorabjee asked me in the presence of the complainant to speak to the Maharajah and endeavour to get the complainant a contract in Bombay. I promised to do what I could and use my influence with him.

Have you paid the complainant the money you obtained from him?—I have not.

Why?—Because they wrote to the Maharajah and caused a disagreement between the Maharajah and myself by misrepresenting me to him. This disagreement led the Maharajah Kishore Singh to telegraph to me, demanding back the papers with which I was invested.

When you borrowed this money, did you promise to return it on your arrival at Jodhpore?—No, as I had paid Rs. 150 upon it as interest for six months. As the paper was not stamped, he asked me for an on-demand promissory-note stamped with a one-anna stamp. Sorabjee dictated the last line—"amount to be recovered in any country if not paid." Sorabjee suggested the last line because if the money was not recovered in British territory, the form could be negotiated anywhere.

How did this power-of-attorney come into the possession of the complainant?—It was stolen from my table in the hotel room. I showed it to Sorabjee, Mr. Fernandes, and the complainant, and told them I had come to Bombay on business in connection with the Maharajah's case.

In reply to Mr. Crawford whether the prosecution had closed their case, Mr. Rele responded it was practically concluded at this stage, but thought it was left to his consideration to continue if fresh evidence was procured. The inconvenience to which his client was put, as Mr. Crawford assured his honour, was, indeed, very considerable, in consequence of these postponements.

Mr. Richardson replied that he always considered the position of the accused first, and therefore fixed the next hearing for to-day.

At this juncture Mr. Durant rose, and, addressing the magistrate, said he was not speaking on behalf of the complainant, but in a personal matter in connection with this case.

Mr. Crawford immediately objected, and appealed to the magistrate to inform Mr. Durant that he could not hear his application unless it was unconnected with the case.

Mr. Durant: Of course, your worship, but I merely want to inform you of the unprofessional conduct of Mr. Burder towards me when he appeared in this case.

Mr. Richardson: I cannot hear you. I always receive written applications, and if you wish to see me privately about the matter, I will then give you an answer.

Mr. Durant: I intended making my application at the last hearing, but seeing Mr. Burder did not appear and was absent, I refrained from doing so. But what I do not see, your honour, is how he could check me in this Court.

Mr. Richardson declined to entertain the appeal.

Holloway's Pills.—Liver, Lungs, and Kidneys.—Most diseases of these purifying organs arise from obstructions, over the removal of which these celebrated Pills exercise the most potent control. A course of them is strongly recommended as a remedy for such chronic affections as liver enlargements, congestion of the lungs, torpidity of the kidneys, and other functional disorders which cause much present suffering, and if neglected lay the foundation of organic diseases. Holloway's Pills are specially adapted for the young and delicate; their gentle and purifying action ranks them above all other medicines. In indigestion, nervous affections, gout, and rheumatism these Pills have achieved for themselves universal fame. They expel all impurities from the blood, and thus restore cheerfulness and vigour.]

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Mr. O. T. Barrow, Accountant-General, Bengal, is granted privilege leave for three months; Mr. Kiernander is appointed to officiate as Accountant-General, Bengal, during Mr. Barrow's absence; and Mr. R. N. Ray is appointed to officiate as Deputy Comptroller-General, vice Mr. Kiernander.

Captain Marcus Tullius Cox and his pioneers arrived in Calcutta on Monday evening. They met with a most enthusiastic reception. Captain Cox is looking ill and weak after his fever and hardships. The rest of the men, though unkempt and ragged-looking, are in excellent health, though evidently glad to get home again.

William D'Silva, a Calcutta signaller, telegraph office, shot his sister-in-law in attempting to murder his brother. Accused was recently expelled from the house owing to disrespect shown to his mother. He challenged his brother to fight, but on meeting at the rendezvous he suggested weapons instead of fists, but his brother declined the challenge. Accused next day bought a pocket-pistol and cartridges and went to his brother's house and sent in a message asking an interview. His brother refused to see him, whereupon he forced his way in and shot at his brother, who was lying down. The bullet struck his sister-in-law, who was sitting beside her husband, in the wrist. The case was partially heard before the Chief Presidency Magistrate on Monday and adjourned. Accused was remanded to jail.

Fighting has probably commenced before this between Umra Khan of Jandol and Safder Khan of Nawagi. The latter is assisted by the ex-Khan of Dir, Muhammad Sharif, and the Khan of Lalpura, the last named acting under the orders, it is believed, of the Amir. The result of the fighting will probably finally decide the sovereignty of Bajaur, as the Khan of Nawagi is the only remaining chief of that region of sufficient importance to oppose Umra Khan. The latter, being well aware of the new combination which was forming against him, has, with his usual promptitude, assumed the offensive; for about two weeks ago, so a trans-frontier correspondent informs us, he sent an ultimatum to the Khan of Nawagi. In this Umra Khan demanded that his old enemy, the ex-Khan of Dir, should be expelled from Nawagi, otherwise the Khan of Nawagi must be prepared to accept the consequence. To this Safdar Khan replied that he would not send away the Khan of Dir, but intended on the contrary to retake Dir for him by force of arms. Umra Khan, on receipt of this reply, advanced with 500 men to Munda, and the Khan of Nawagi with a force of double that strength is reported to have taken up a position at Jan on the frontier of Nawagi territory. He has also sent, it is said, another appeal for assistance to the Amir.

Perhaps there never was an inquiry, writes the *Poineer*, which was worse managed than that which is now going on in Bombay into the circumstances attending the death of the two Parsee girls at the University Clock Tower. From the first the coroner has been fighting with the police, the police with the coroner and both police and coroner with a screeching public. Everybody has been excited and in a hurry, and the consequence is that the inquiry has already been unconscionably protracted, and we are very much where we were at the beginning. The most important witness that has yet appeared—a native sepoy, who swore to having seen some one, he could not say whether a man or a woman, standing near enough the second girl on the parapet of the tower to push her over—was only brought forward by the police on Saturday, after the inquiry had been going on for days. Not being able to find evidence by the ordinary methods, the coroner some days ago launched a ridiculous proposal to throw three dummy figures over the tower, and see how they looked when they got to the ground. This seems to have been abandoned so far as the officials were concerned; but a figure was actually precipitated by one of the officials of the Municipality, who was examined by the coroner and profoundly questioned as to the pressure of the air per square inch on the dummy figure at stated stages in its descent. He could not be sure whether the pressure would be sufficient to tear a girl's dress, but it sometimes tore a canvas sail: and the like. No doubt the circumstances of the case were in many respects unique and the investigation presented great difficulties; but making all allowances, the progress made has been unsatisfactory, and the conflict between police and coroner is singularly unedifying.

The construction of the ship canal which is to connect the Baltic with the North Sea has been commenced. It is to be sixty-one miles in length, running through Schleswig-Hostein from Kiel Bay to the mouth of the Elbe, and the largest ships of war will be able to pass through it. There are only two locks. It is calculated that when the canal is finished a steamer will take only eight hours in passing from Kiel to the Elbe.

Steinitz, one of the greatest living masters of chess, is fifty-five. During the last thirty years he has won twenty first-class matches, and has not lost one. In these matches he won 136 games and lost only 26. In twelve tournaments of the highest class between 1865 and 1883, he took first honours in eight, second in three, and third in one. Except Paul Morphy, no chess master has ever had such a record.

Cleopatra's Needle had early in this century fixed to its base a marble tablet on which was inscribed an account of the British operations in Egypt in 1798-1802. This memorial came somehow into the possession of the Director of Kew Gardens, but as the opelisk has now been brought to England and erected on the Victoria Embankment, Mr. Tuiselton Dyer has offered to transfer the tablet to the County Council as its more fitting custodians, and that body has accepted the courteous offer. Of course it does not follow that it will again be attached to the famous column, for there is no necessary connection between Abercromby's victories and the hieroglyphics on the pillar, but the record is worth preserving.

Lord Salisbury has proposed to Mr. Blaine that an arrangement be entered into with the United States, Great Britain and Russia by which all sealing in Behrings Straits shall be suspended for a term of years so as to allow the seals, of which there are said to be only 8,000 left in Behrings waters, time to multiply, and also permit of the settlement of the differences of opinion with the United States respecting seal fisheries. It is reported, however, that Mr. Blaine will not agree to this because he has a partner largely interested in the seal fishery. The further hearing of the *Sayward* case is postponed till October.

By the death of Dr. George Osborn, which occurred on the 18th, Wesleyan Methodism loses not only its senior minister but perhaps the most distinguished man of the Connexion since the Death of Dr. Jabex Bunting. Dr. Osborn was born in 1808. In 1852 he was appointed, with Dr. John Beecham, Elijah Hoole, and William Arthur, one of the general missionary secretaries at City-road, London, which office he discharged for seventeen years. In 1863 Dr. Osborn was elected President, in succession to the Rev. Charles Prest. In 1868 Dr. Osborn was appointed Theological Tutor of the Institution at Richmond, in succession to Mr. Lomas. During the seventeen years he filled the Chair of Theology at Richmond he was ever busy. On July 19, 1881, Dr. Osborn was once more called upon to occupy the Presidential chair—this year at the Liverpool Conference. His *magnum opus* was the collection and editing of the poetical works of John and Charles Wesley. These fill thirteen octavo volumes. He was also the author of a volume of Wesleyan bibliography, containing much curious information. As a preacher he was singularly lucid in exposition, close and cogent in argument and not infrequently overwhelming in appeal.

The spider's thread is said to be stronger than steel in the sense of tenacity—in the sense of resisting a force directly tending to pull its particles asunder. On the face of it, the thing might seem incredible. Yet a Frenchman of science now gives it out, as the result of experimenting, that a spider's thread supports three grammes, whereas a thread of steel of the same diameter supports only two.

An immense number of civil and criminal actions are pending in connection with the disturbances at Silksworth. There are at present not less than nineteen actions for damages entered against the Superintendent of Police for unlawful assault. In addition, there are three actions for perjury brought against the Police. The cases will come on at the next Assize.

M. Leon Say, who went to Italy to study the economical state of that country and the effect on her finances of the late Cabinet's foreign policy, is back in Paris. A correspondent there writes:—"He found that Italy literally staggers under the weight of her military establishment, but is in a reasonable frame of mind, though exasperated by the closing of the French markets against her products. He represents that every one is glad of the advent of the new Ministry to office. The great complaint against France is not having recognised the law of guarantees, and the utter disappearance of the temporal power of the Pope. There is, however, a general desire to resume friendly relations with France. M. Say had an interview subsequently with M. Carnot."

Once more the locusts are beginning to play havoc in Algiers; the Governor-General is making an urgent appeal for a supplementary credit of 20,000l. for each department in order to enable him to cope with the enemy, and it is considered doubtful whether this will suffice. It is now admitted that the most effectual means of waging war on the locusts is to concentrate all available resources on the destruction of the young crickets. They remain quite stationary during five or six days after being hatched, and thus time is allowed for their destruction. The province of Oran appears to be the most troubled.

The Agent General for the Cape of Good Hope is officially informed that the results of the recent census of the Colony, expressed in thousands, are as follows: European, or White, 377,000; Aboriginal Blacks, 848,000; all other coloured races, 299,000; total, 1,524,000. The population in 1875, according to the census of that year, was 720,000, exclusive of the Transkel District, the population of which in 1874 was 157,000, and which now numbers 10,000 Europeans and 476,000 natives. The figures show an increase in the population of the Colony of 804,090.

It may (writes the London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian*) be taken as a sign of the status attained by Trades Unions that the "Women's Protective and Provident League" has now boldly changed its title to "The Women's Trade Union League." The League, which has its head-quarters in London, was founded in 1874 by a working woman, Emma Paterson, and though it can hardly be said as yet to have achieved any signal success in the direction of improving the conditions of women's labour, it has at least kept alive among working women the idea of combination for purposes of defence and protection. Some of the larger provincial unions, which are in a far more flourishing condition than the London societies, have recently affiliated themselves to the League.

The London correspondent of the *Birmingham Post* is told that it has already been practically decided that the Recruiting Committee will devote particular attention to the possibility of more advantageously and systematically utilising the militia as a recruiting-ground for the regular force. In this the Committee will be in assured sympathy with the War Office. A careful computation has revealed that during the past five years no less than 60,338 non-commissioned officers and men of the Militia have joined the Army, and the value of this accession may be estimated from the fact that 21,156 had served one or more trainings. The War Office authorities have been in communication with the commanders of Militia regiments, with a view to bringing the advantages of the regular service more prominently before their men, and that is being done during the present trainings.

Decrees for restitution of conjugal rights have no doubt received a severe blow in the recent judgement in the Clitheroe case; but they have been dealt with in a still more summary fashion by the Legislature of Victoria, which more than two years ago passed an Act finally abolishing proceedings of this kind. Divorce suits were by the same measure simplified and cheapened, and the grounds on which a married person is entitled to claim an absolute release from the marriage tie were considerably extended. Among others are wilful desertion for three years; habitual drunkenness, cruelty, and neglect; conviction of crime and imprisonment, under certain limitations; grievously assaulting or attempting to murder; adultery on the part of the husband in the conjugal residence or elsewhere, if repeated or coupled with circumstances of aggravation, &c. The Act further empowers judges to hear such cases in private, and, if they think proper, to forbid the publication of reports.

Who was the "landed proprietor in the Western District" who first turned out rabbits on an extensive scale in the Colony of Victoria? He is referred to but not named by the Government statist. Perhaps the best that can be said in his defence is that he was probably unaware of the enormous power of multiplication possessed by this animal, which now afflicts some forty millions of acres out of fifty-six millions, the total area of the colony. It is reckoned that two pairs of rabbits may in three years increase to five millions, which is certainly a large family to rear at other people's expense. Ferrets and weasels have been let loose among them, but these creatures will only kill while their appetites are unsatiated, and it is found that a diet of perpetual rabbits soon begins to pall. Phosphorised grain and poisonous fumes of bisulphide of carbon blown into their burrows are found most effectual. Some slight diminution of the pest is reported, but generally speaking, the Victorian rabbit remains master of the situation.

Of the two Garters which were the other day at the disposal of the Government, one has just been bestowed on the Duke of Rutland. The Queen's approval of his appointment "to be a knight of the most noble Order," in the room of the late Duke of Bedford, was officially announced in the "Court Circular" of the 27th ultimo. The successor to Earl Granville, the last Knight of the Garter, who died, has not yet been named. The Order is largely composed of sovereigns and statesmen, and it contains no member under the rank of an earl. Besides the Queen, the Prince of Wales, certain elected descendants of George I., and a few specially-honoured sovereigns and extra knights, only twenty-five knights-companions may at one time wear the Blue Ribbon of the Garter. Eleven of these are dukes, including the Duke of Rutland, just appointed; five, including the Prime Minister, are marquesses; and nine (reduced to eight by Lord Granville's death) are earls.

The reports from Mashonaland are, the London correspondent of the *Manchester Courier* believes, of the most gratifying nature, so much so that the Chartered Company's agents are now seriously considering the desirability of at once taking steps to complete the arrangements with the miners by which they will float their properties under the company's terms. As a preparatory step the company's representatives in London have despatched a well-known mining expert to the country with a view to advising the company's agents there on these matters.

For two vessels to start simultaneously from an English port, spend forty days in one another's company, and ultimately reach their destination within the same forty-eight hours, is a remarkable performance. Yet the thing has been done by two ships, the Cockermouth and Sorton, sailing from Liverpool to Astoria in Oregon. They left the Mersey on the 5th of October, sailed down the Channel side by side, and went into the Atlantic together. There they parted, to meet again a little to the south of the Equator. Once more they separated, meeting again in latitude 22 deg. south, keeping each other company through the Roaring Forties and up into the Pacific side, and varying the dull monotony of life by inviting one another to partake of hospitality. On New Year's Day the vessels parted in a storm and did not meet again until they reached Astoria, the Sorton winning a close race by less than eight and forty hours.

THE CAMBAY PAPERS.

The following is a continuation of Mr. James's report on Cambay affairs:—

In other respects also the temporary revision was accompanied by great want of business-like method and firmness. The substitution of cash rates for rents in kind on the wheat-growing lands—an excellent reform in itself—was at first intended to mean the imposition of an uniform rate of 3 rupees per acre on the black soil. But the people naturally objected that all black soil lands were not of the same quality. A great deal of it, near the Gulf of Cambay, suffers from "khar" or salt, and allowance should have been made for this. Accordingly they raised a clamour, the Nawab gave in, and Mr. Summers proceeded to allow, so he tells me, the people to decide for themselves which lands should bear 3 rupees, which 2 rupees, Rs. 1-8, and various rates, and the jamabandi was fixed accordingly. It is quite obvious that the administration itself should have laid down the rates to be paid, the more so as the fields had all been classed, and the attempt to exact an uniform rate, even though less than the old rent in kind, was unfair, and rayats resent unfairness keenly. Next, the new assessment was not introduced into the capital and several very influential villages adjoining, nor into Tarapur, the village next in importance to Cambay. The explanation given me by the Assistant Revenue Adhikari, Mr. Fakrudin, is, that there was some "takrar;" but the real reason undoubtedly was that, except perhaps in Tarapur, where the excuse is that the revenue survey measurements were not quite complete, they were afraid to touch these villages. A direct premium on disorder and agitation was thus supplied by this differential treatment.

But about six weeks ago one of the revenue officials revived the idea of introducing the new rates into Undel, one of the most important villages which had resisted last year and been specially exempted. This excited the rest, and partly from fear of their payments being raised, coupled with resentment at the expected fair survey assessment being denied them, and partly in order to get rid of the Dewan, Mr. Laud, who is most unpopular, an agitation was commenced. The patels of the capital were the prime movers, and they sent out emissaries to 13 other villages. One of the principal ringleaders, Nana Hirji, believes that delegates came from many other villages as well. But the great mass of agitators came from villages close to the capital and from Kalamsar, a village inhabited by turbulent classes, seven or eight miles distant. Two of the wheat-growing villages sent a large contingent, in spite of the abolition of their rents in kind. There was, in fact, a general suspicion that the "katcha jamabandi" was meant to be a permanent one, that the Dewan feared too great a reduction of revenue by introducing fair rates like those of the British or even the Baroda talukas adjoining, that in preparing the "katcha jamabandi" secret orders were given to maintain the pitch of the existing revenue and add more besides, distributed over all the cultivators; in short, that there was no intention of assessing the fields according to their fertility or situation, although they had been classed for that purpose. The exasperation was therefore considerable.

Mr. Summers, who is an old gentleman as kindly but as weak as the Nawab himself, maintains that the new assessment was not generally unpopular, He points to the fact that there was no general rising of the rayats, and asserts that the new rates were paid during the past season without demur. But it is not a fact that the new rents have not yet been paid. The current year began with arrears of 1¼ lakh, equal to about half a year's revenue, and, therefore, as Mr. Summers estimates that 4 lakhs have already been credited this year, a sum of a lakh at least for the current year * must be still outstanding. From many conversations with rayats, I find that when new burdens are placed upon them the custom simply is for those who dare to do so, to refuse to pay and to let the arrears run on, and in the majority of such cases it takes some years before one individual's arrears grow so large that it is worth the State's while exercising personal pressure to collect them.

Admitting, however, that, by treating the principal holders generously at the expense of the less influential, who, in their turn have, at any rate in many instances, stolidly refused to pay, a general rising has been avoided, it is clear that the introduction of the temporary settlement gave real grounds for discontent. But there are other causes also which have contributed to make the present *regime* so unpopular. I allude, first, to various changes in taxation that have been made since Mr. Laud was Dewan, and, secondly, to the inherent abuses of his revenue administration, the existence of which affords evidence that Mr. Laud has never really known what was going on outside the capital, or has shut his eyes to scandalous oppression.

First, as to changes. In the first place, the patels who used to be paid in various irregular ways, sometimes by a cess collected by themselves, sometimes by taking a share of the revenue of waste lands which they were the means of letting, and only rarely by a fixed money payment, have seen their emoluments gradually swept away, and for some years past they have been receiving nothing from the State. The Dewan admits that he contemplated making them some allowances at the coming survey settlement, but meanwhile he has made all the patels his enemies by curtailing their power and emoluments (except such as they can still make by fraud) and leaving them to serve for nothing. The talati is now master, and not the patel. The patel of Kalamsar, for instance, complained that formerly he used to arrogate to himself the right of collecting dung dropped by Rabari bullocks which grazed in a Government meadow near, except during the rains, when the cultivators invited the cattle in to manure their field. Now-a-days the Government monopolises the whole of the dung and sells the right to collect it by auction. Mr. Laud explains that this is one way of levying grazing fees, but that does not make it the less a loss to the patel.

Secondly, a salami or cess has been placed, in imitation of the British summary settlement cess, on all Brahmins' and Bhats' and other lands held rent-free. It is said to have been brought into effect from one to two years ago; but from complaints which I have received, inquiries seem to have been made in areas, hitherto held as rent-free, assessed for some years past. In this case also it was settled that the settlement should be one of 4 annas in the rupee, only those few being exempt who could produce royal sanads. But on a cry being raised, the settlement of Bhats and Brahmins was reduced to 2¼ annas.

Thirdly, a cess was imposed, four or five years ago, upon trees—5 annas on every fruit-bearing mango (whether old or newly planted), 1 anna for every mowra, and in some places the Rayan trees, a kind of wild plum, are said to have been taxed. Mr. Laud states that this tax was in lieu of the share of the fruit crop to which the State had a right, but from which the State, in my judgment, can have made but very little, as it rested with the talati to assess and recover the the value of the Government share. Mr. Summers states that the tree-cess was to be abolished with the other cesses, but there can be no doubt, from the universal mention of this as a grievance, that the cash payment (even though it may correctly represent the value of the State's claims) is most unpopular. In many seasons individual trees bear little or nothing, but all have had to pay, whether fruiting or not. And payment of cash means the borrowing of more money from the sowkar, more interest, &c.

Fourthly, some five years ago an order was issued which rayats speak of with the greatest bitterness, and which seems to me a sheer act of spoliation. All over India, when a cow or bullock dies, the rayat (whose caste prevents him from skinning the body himself) gives the skin to the Chamar or tanner, on terms which vary. As a rule, the tanner receives it free, and in return undertakes to mend the rayat's harness, supply him periodically with a leather water-bag for his well, shoes for his family, and the like. Five years ago the Dewan declared, according to the rayat's account, all the skins to belong to the State, and the right to collect them is sold every year by auction. Mr. Laud could not give me his reasons for this measure when I first spoke to him on the subject, but later he sent me a memorandum to say that in former days the Nawab had the right to a certain number of hides without payment, and also levied a tax on hides; the Dewan, therefore, gave out contracts for the Durbar's rights over hides, but reserving the rayat's rights. Mr. Laud adds that he has had many complaints on the subject, but that he does not understand what grievance there is, and that he meant to abolish these contracts. The Durbar's claim seems founded on the fact stated by the rayats that in former days the rayats took one-half of the skin and the Chamars took the other, and then paid a profession tax to the State. But the result has been that the rayat has lost all his rights over the hides of his own cattle, for the contractor takes them all. Everywhere the complaint is the same. The contract with the Chamar binds him to pay the rayats a certain sum per hide, but the rayats do not get it. Mr. Laud had no business, so it seems to me, to seize the hides; but indeed the he seems at times to have little sense of the difference between meum and tuum. He admitted to me, for instance, that on the plea that occupancy rights do not exist in the Cambay State he had taken one person's land that had been to all intents and purposes his for generations, and given it to another rich person who asked for it; and this in more than one case. Mr. Laud said he meant that the old holders should have compensation, but they themselves complained of the forcible deprivation of the land, and denied that compensation had been paid.

Fifthly, it is difficult to read with patience the list of veros and cesses which up to the present time the State has been collecting—a tax on wood, taxes on cattle, an enhancement of 2 annas in the rupee on land assessment imposed by the late Nawab (probably during the cotton famine, when prices rose enormously) and never remitted by the present Nawab, a tax of 1¼ rupee or 2 rupees per "khata" called "bajri-ni-kot" imposed by the late Nawab in lieu of forced carriage for his supplies, a tax on houses, and a special tax of 4 rupees or 5 rupees on second and third crops, which the rayats assert has been imposed during the present *regime*. In other words, if a rayat was industrious enough by the aid of irrigation to raise two or three crops in a year, he had to pay an additional tax for each. The account of one man with 22 bighas which I examined showed the following:—

	Rs.
Ordinary assessment	119½
Extra cesses * (5 in number)	47¼
Cess of extra crops	11¼
Tree cess	1¼
	179¼†
Arrears	15½
Total	195

In some villages the rayats complained of the levy of nazarana or succession duty, and also of heavy fines on the re-building of houses. The latter, Mr. Laud said, he was in ignorance of, but it is clearly levied, for I have lists of persons in different villages who have paid it. The nazarana is a payment of one year's additional assessment to the State on a change of ownership of the land, a heavy fine, and yet Mr. Laud will not admit occupancy rights.

It is not clear that all the cesses were meant to be given up at the "katcha jamadandi." The nazarana and hide contract, for instance, were not allowed for, and I am not sure about that upon trees, as the rayats of several villages said that they had paid it this year. Still, so far as it went, the abolition of cesses was admirably intended. But, in the first place, the cesses varied, the cattle-tax especially, with the wealth of the rayat; in the second place, some of them were paid by Banias as well as rayats; in the third place, while they gave the talati an opportunity of peculating or extorting from the rayats, they also gave the rayat an opportunity of evading payments by bribing the talati, who could easily cause fluctuating items to be reduced or to disappear. The rayat, therefore, when he found the cesses fixed for ever as an addition to his rent which he could not evade, except by a dogged refusal to pay, was in a worse position than before. That Mr. Laud should have been in power for ten years without attempting to deal with these cesses, says little for his consideration for the rayats; that he should have, when fair survey rates were or ought to have been on the point of introduction, attempted to commute them on the basis of an exorbitant calculation which he knew could not be maintained, says as little for his judgment or good sense. I am bound to say here, in fairness to Mr. Laud, that he has furnished me with a long list of transit duties and veros abolished by him. I can only regret that he never went further.

But the abuses which I find to exist in the collection of the revenue are worse than the mere system of taxation which Mr. Laud in a great measure inherited. By this time Mr. Laud should have been intimately acquainted with everything that goes on in this small state, and mere abuses he could have corrected long ago.

I have already mentioned that the arrears of revenue are very high. (The season of 1888 may have unduly aggravated them recently, but a study of past accounts shows that arrears are chronic. In 1886-87 they came to Rs. 77,420.) The following are the means adopted for collecting them:—

First, mohsals. This is a system once legally in force in British territory under the regulations of 1827, but long ago disused, except in Native States. It consists of sending a foot-peon or a sowar in the capacity of a bailiff to the house of a person who owes money to the State, and that person has to maintain the peon or the sowar and his horse on a certain scale, till the money is paid.

Mr. Laud showed me a list to prove that only 123 mohsals had been issued in a season, but the practice is much more common than it ought to be in a state that is supposed to have been well governed for the past ten years.

Secondly, chitties or letters for "tanka" or pay. The pay of State servants is usually in arrears. At the present moment even the Chief Judge's is two months behind; his karkun's pay is still more, and the police are three or four months in arrears. In such cases a letter is sent to the talati of a village from which revenue arrears are due, ordering him to collect the money due and pay it to the person bringing the "chitti" in lieu of his pay. This person's influence, added to that of the talati, will, it is hoped, be sufficient to squeeze the money out of the debtor. The Judge told me that the previous month, before the crops were even ripe, his karkuns had got letters of the kind. He supposed that they paid the talati a commission, and that the hope of this urged the talati to renewed exertions. A system like this is thoroughly oriental, but foreign to all modern ideas, and Government can imagine the temptation to corruption which the withholding of their pay forces upon karkuns and policemen. Mr. Laud's defence of it is that he found it in existence when he came. The custom of paying the police and military may be here alluded to. The men are not paid individually, but a body of them draw the money from a banker, who makes them advances at 15 per cent. interest. When the pay due has accumulated for some time, the banker obtains a "chitti" on a village in arrears, an arrangement specially in favour at the present season of the year, so as to get the first profit out of the new crops for Government in the shape of last year's arrears, the current year's revenue being collected later on.

Thirdly, oppression and torture. One talati admitted to me that he was in the habit of confining persons who did not pay until they had contrived to find some one to advance the money.

At the village of Kalamsar, eight miles from Cambay, I was conversing with the villagers as to their grievances, when it occurred to me to inquire how recalcitrant cultivators were dealt with. "Oh," said a rayat, "they put handcuffs on and tie one to a tree." I turned to the patel and asked if this were true. He nodded and made a sign to a rayat, who ran behind the chandi and produced a pair of heavy wooden handcuffs secured together by a rope. "Look," said he, "it is very simple. These are put on a man's wrists, he is made to sit down under that nim tree in an attitude of supplication, and a rope is attached to the handcuffs and fastened to a branch, and he has to stay there with his hands up till he pays." Supposing that this story might be an exaggeration or invention, I said to the assembly:—"If you tell one lie it can easily be proved so, and then all your grievances will be discredited, and you will get no relief. Has any man here been subjected to these handcuffs?" Not a man moved, but a Mahomedan rayat said: "Why, saheb, do you suppose the talatis would dare to treat us Mahomedans and Grassias so? Ask the Kolis and see what they have to say." I at once ordered the Koli rayats to be sent for, and as they came up, the patel said, pointing two or three of them out, "Ask him, and him, and him." These men I questioned, and they admitted having been tied handcuffed to the tree, for various periods from one to three days, night and day alike. From the manner in which the information was elicited I am satisfied that it was true.

Later on the same day, as I was examining the "khatas" to ascertain the increase of the assessments, an old wizened Grassia produced his books, showing that he had been raised Rs. 22. (I may state here that Mr. Summers told me the old books were so badly kept that they could not be relied upon.) However, this man had paid all his dues, and struck by his miserable worn-out appearance, I asked him how he had managed to get the money. A man in the crowd laughed and said "he had to touch his toes," and inquiry elicited that he had been put in the sun, leaning over and grasping his toes with his hands, with a pebble on his back, and forbidden to move or to drop that pebble until he had settled for his money. In this in instance, the victim said that a certain Bania had advanced the money on the security of a carpenter, to whom he promised to sell a buffalo and a calf, so I ordered the Bania named and his book to be fetched. The entry was there, as the Grassia alleged. I then called a respectable-looking Bania, whom I saw sitting at a distance viewing the scene and out of earshot, and asked if these practices were true, saying that I did not wish to be deceived, as the rayats would only be the sufferers. "Oh, yes," he said, "I have often seen them practised."

At Tarapur also, which Mr. Spence visited, and not in my company, in order to make certain inquiries for me, he learnt that the practice of touching toes was in vogue. It was one of the forms of torture found to be prevalent in the Poona District between 1840 and 1850, the revelations about which led to the founding of the revenue survey.

I am satisfied, therefore, of the existence of torture, for it is nothing else, and I can only say that it is a disgrace to Mr. Laud's administration.

To sum up. The rayat is proverbially timid. He is ready to pay when forced to, rather than suffer the displeasure of Government officers; and to lead a quiet life he is ready to submit to exactions that are not utterly unreasonable. But his treatment in Cambay had not only been harsh, but injudicious. He looked for fair, if not for reduced rates. He has received, on the whole, an increase. What is more, his leaders are aware what are considered fair rates elsewhere. When, therefore, the Nawab, pressed by the mob, weakly announced that he would cancel the "katcha jamabandi" and collect the old rates this season, the leaders were not the least satisfied. As the English mobs in 1832 cried out "The Bill, the Bill, and nothing but the Bill," so the leaders of this mob shouted for "class rates, class rates, and nothing but class rates," *i.e.*, rates assessed fairly on the value of the soil. The leader, Nana Hirji, acknowledged to me that this was his reason for prolonging the agitation, and the rayats of Undel and other villages have since given me petitions to the same effect.

I trust that I have now made plain that the great and immediate cause of the *emeute* was the injudicious tampering with the rates, following upon a series of unpopular so-called reforms. No doubt, there were minor causes. Nana Hirji had been refused payment of money due to him, on the express ground that he was troublesome. The people of Lunaj found that the borrowing of cash to pay the cash assessment, much lighter though it may be than payment in kind, had plunged them, debtors before, irremediably, so they say, into debt. The patels have long been lamenting the loss of perquisites and power. Mr. Laud, as the author of the changes (and no doubt he has stopped a good deal of public plunder) is universally disliked. But none of these facts will explain the persistency with which the agitation was kept up for 16 days, or the refusal of the agitators to disperse when threatened with force on the one hand and promised inquiry into grievances on the other. The secret of this phenomenon is that agitations of the kind have been common in Cambay, and that of late years they have *always* been successful.

(*To be concluded.*)

* The Cambay year begins and ends with the Dewali in October or November.

* Cattle, Rs. 16¼; house-tax, Rs. 11; 2-anna cess, Rs. 18; wood, Rc. 1; bajri-ni-kot, Rc. 1; total Rs. 47¼.

† In lieu of this, the owner was to pay Rs. 189-15-3 permanently, 5 bighas being found in excess in his holding. This is equivalent to the rate of no less than Rs. 13-2 an acre.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE LEPERS' HOME.

The *Indu Prakash* says:—Mr. Acworth is certainly unremitting in his exertions on behalf of the lepers of this *urbs prima in Indis*. The good which he is doing is actually worth more than it seems. His recent appeal for small articles of household furniture, clothing, and a few luxuries of the table, &c., for Christian lepers in the asylum at Matoonga, is worthy of notice, and is such that it will, we dare say, meet with the sympathies of an extensive class of the charitably-disposed citizens of this great city. There is no section of the communities dwelling in this city which has not its lepers, and there is no charity higher than to succour the needy and the suffering. There is no religion which does not preach charity; and whatever else might be said of the Hindoos, the Parsees, the Mahomedans and the Christians, who form the bulk of the population of this city, they certainly have hitherto shown themselves ready at the call of genuine charity.

THE POONA PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE.

The *Gujarati* remarks:—Some weeks ago there appeared in the Poona papers a discouraging announcement that the Provincial Conference would not be held this year on account of the dissensions between the opponents and advocates of the Protected Age Bill. We are, however, glad the ominous predictions of the prophets of evil have been falsified and that the deliberations of the Fourth Provincial Conference which met on Monday last at Poona, have successfully terminated without occasioning any split among the assembled delegates. The list of subjects laid before the Conference was sufficiently exhaustive, and more or less useful suggestions were embodied in the form of resolutions which were unanimously accepted by the delegates. One very striking feature in connection with the last conference was the proposal to address separate representations to Government on some of the principal topics discussed by the delegates, and thus to elicit an answer, favourable or otherwise, from them. The National Congress also took a similar departure last year, and we think that is the only method by which the deliberations of both the bodies can be rendered less academical, more informing, and productive of some practical or tangible good in the shape of an authoritative reply from the authorities.

TELEGRAPH ARRANGEMENTS.

The *Gujerat Durpan* observes:—While yet the public await eagerly as to what will finally come of the communication which the Chamber of Commerce has made to the postal authorities, the *Bombay Gazette* raises a very grave complaint about inadequate arrangements in the Telegraph Department. This paper had not to go about with test messages, as it had its own press messages to receive, and it is ridiculously surprising to find that of the two messages sent by one and the same correspondent at an interval of some four hours, the later was received the earlier. Now, telegraph messages are largely availed of by merchants; so if by some fluke of the department, messages take an abnormally long time, they lose their opportunities. Immediate calls for various purposes would be delayed for so many hours, that one may not be able to leave the station by the train by which he is urgently required to start. Where the evil actually lies it is not possible to conjecture. The over-worked signallers would no doubt come in for a share; but a rule is a rule, and so long as other arrangements are not made, these men must be punctual in their work. The absence of such punctuality shows a want of active supervision in the department. The cry is a very grave one, and needs a speedy remedy.

LORD PENZANCE ON THE LAW OF HUSBAND AND WIFE.

Lord Penzance, who for a number of years presided in the Divorce Court, writes as follows to the *Times*:—"The Lord Chancellor says that the decision in the Clitheroe case does not suggest a need for further legislation. I regret that this should be his opinion. A late statute has deprived the Matrimonial Court of the power to enforce a decree for the restitution of conjugal rights. Husband and wife are, therefore, no longer bound by law to live together. It is somewhat singular that a contract the most solemn, and, in the interest of the community, by far the most important, should be the only one which the law refuses to enforce. But this result of the above statute is obvious and beyond question. If married people are no longer under any legal obligation to live together it follows as a consequence that none of the duties and obligations undertaken at the altar have the binding support of any law to uphold them—for none of these duties can be duly discharged between people who live apart, and this applies to their offspring as well as themselves. It would be absurd to say that this rent in the matrimonial law was effected by the decision in Mrs. Jackson's case; that decision only revealed its existence. The common law of England has at all time concerned itself much about the rights of property resulting from marriage; but about the duties and obligations of marriage not at all.... It is the knowledge that man and wife must live together that induces both to make that life as tolerable as mutual concession can make it.... But once let the opposite idea take possession of the mind, and open a prospect of escape from ties that have become onerous or irksome, and every grievance is at once magnified—trifles become enormities—the friction of opposite wills is regarded as an absolute incompatibility of tempers, and a moment of hasty vexation frustrates a union undertaken for life. It seems to me that some legislation on this subject is imperatively demanded, and the longer it is delayed the more mischief will be done, for this new matrimonial creed is likely to have wide and rapid diffusion. To enact that a husband whose wife has left him may claim a divorce will only increase the present evil. Either party, as matters now stand, may confer on him or herself what amounts to a decree of judicial separation. Such an enactment as I have suggested [? for "I have" read "Dr. Hunter has"] will enable all couples that desire it to secure for themselves a decree of divorce with liberty to marry again. No doubt collusion is forbidden. But how to prove it? No safeguard by intervention of Queen's Proctor, or other device, would be of the slightest avail.

Advice to Mothers.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a Chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste. It produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from the pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 0½d. per Bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon Road, London.

PURE PERSONALITIES.

It is not generally known that Harry Furniss, who commenced his new entertainment, "The Humors of Parliament," at Princes' Hall the other evening, began his career as an artist by drawing the illustrations for "Mick McQuaid," an amusing serial, which ran through the Dublin *Shamrock*, and also did similar work for *Zozimus*, a Dublin comic, edited for a time by Richard Dowling, the novelist. Mr Furniss was born at Wexford in March, 1854, but of purely English parentage, his father being a soldier. He was educated at the Wesleyan School in Stephen's-green, and had as schoolfellow George Bernard Shaw. He left Ireland when he was nineteen and soon after started as an artist for the *Illustrated London News*, whence he migrated to the office of *Punch*. In person he is below medium height five feet two; is strongly and squarely built, with a dark-bearded pleasant face, and a figure somewhat inclined to—well, exaggeration. He rides regularly, and has of late taken to golf. He resides in a pretty little villa, replete with artistic treasures and embellishments, at the foot of Primrose-hill, on the outskirts of Regent's-park.

Mr. E. Hodson Bayley, the Liberal candidate for North Camberwell, who married with Miss Josephine Simon, is the second son of the late Dr. Bayley, who in his early youth was employed in the engineering works in Salford, since conducted by Messrs. Mather and Platt. Subsequently he became a Swedenborgian, and was one of the leading lights of the New Church. Mr. E. H. Bayley is also a member of the same church, and was founder of the New Church Orphanage. In 1870 Dr. Bayley turned his attention to a scheme for maintaining the fatherless and orphan children of New Church parents. According to the Rev. John Presland, the minister at Argyle-sq. church, the object was then judged premature, "but ten years afterwards it was revived under circumstances of peculiar tenderness." Mr. E. H. Bayley then lost his young wife, whom he married at the age of seventeen, her maiden name being Hannah Moore. As a permanent memorial, therefore, the widower, with the assistance of his own and wife's family, provided the necessary funds for founding the New Church Orphanage.

Mr. I. Gollancz is an illustrious alumnus of the City of London School, and an M.A. of Christ's College, Cambridge. He is a pet disciple of Skeat and is enamored of Anglo-Saxon and Icelandic, and other weird languages. He is a favorite University Extension lecturer, and can hold forth for hours without notes on the beauties of Shakspere or Wordsworth, without tiring himself or his audience. He is great on the antecedents or literary genesis of the bard of Avon. He was elected the other day to the Quain Studentship, which means £150 a year for two lectures a week. He is a pleasant-featured young man, well on the right side of thirty, brimming over with fascinating amiability and gentleness, as of a rejuvenated Brother Cheeryble. He has heaps of friends, especially amongst celebrities' children, with whom he conducts a voluminous correspondence. He likes poetry, pine forests, and mild cigarettes.

Mr. Willy Hess, who gave his first concert at St. James's Hall the other day, was born in Mannheim in 1859, so is as yet quite a young artist. He studied the violin with his father, and at a very early age toured through first the States of America and afterwards Europe with his sister Joanna, a pianist. In 1876 Mr. Hess settled down in Berlin for a couple of years' hard study under Joachim. He then went to Frankfurt as leader of the opera, where he remained until he came here three years ago to lead Sir Charles Hall's famous Manchester band. Mr. Hess is a dark, handsome man of rather over medium height. He is most affable and warm-hearted, and the musical evenings at his house in Manchester are looked forward to with pleasure both by musical and unmusical people. Of Joachim he has the highest opinion, and speaks warmly of the great violinist's kindness to his pupils and his knack of communicating enthusiasm to them.

M. Bertrand, who has just been appointed manager of the Paris Grand Opera in the place of MM. Ritt and Gailbard, is a man of great experience in matters operatic, although he has until now been associated only with the production of opera-bouffe. He it was who built the celebrated Eden Theatre, and for more than a couple of decades he has superintended the working of the Varieties Theatre, the house at which Offenbach's most favorite opera first saw the light. It was under his auspices that Schneider, Hortense, Judic, Baron, Chaumont, Heilbron, and Granier during the past generation have in their turn amused the music-loving Parisians. The reason of his choice is probably that he promises to democratise the opera.

Mr. C. A. Fyffe, the eminent historian and Oxford tutor, is not the first public man whose mind has been temporarily unhinged by having a terrible charge levelled against him. It was commonly reported at the time that the fit of insanity which led to the suicide in 1822 of Lord Castlereagh was the result not of overwork, but was caused by the agonising dread that he should be falsely accused of unspeakable crime. Mr. Fyffe's personal popularity is as great as his scholarship. Five-and-twenty years ago he created enthusiasm by a speech at the Oxford Union, in which he declared that a selfish existence was not worth living—a principle which, by his laborious life, he has ever since reduced to practice.

Mr. G. H. Morrell, who is contesting the Woodstock division of Oxfordshire in the Conservative interest, is a tall, stalwart man of six-and-forty, with a good-looking, genial face, and dark hair and beard, turning grey. Mr. Morrell is popular in the district, with which he has been associated all his life. His father was an Oxfordshire man and held a living in the adjoining county of Berks. Mr. Morrell was educated at Rugby and Exeter College, Oxford, and married his cousin, the daughter and heiress of Mr. James Morrell. He is colonel of the Oxford University R. V., and lives in a charming house near Oxford, Headington Hill Hall, which came to him with his wife.

"I had a most interesting interview," writes a correspondent, "with Count Goblet d'Alviella, who is delivering the Hibbert Lectures. The count, who is staying at Oxford, is a distinguished scholar and Professor of the History of Religions in the University of Brussels. Tall, and not unlike General Boulanger in profile, the count impresses one very favorably. Although, like his predecessor in the Hibbert Lectureship, M. Renan, he delivers his discourses in the French language, the count can speak English fairly well. His theme is "The Evolution of the Idea of God according to Anthropology and History." His first lecture dealt ably with the origin of religious thought.

Mr. Peter Stewart Macliver, who died recently, was one of the oldest and most respected journalists in England. He was the proprietor of the Bristol *Western Daily Press*, and represented Plymouth in Parliament from 1880 till 1885. At the last general election he contested the St. Rollox Division of Glasgow as a Gladstonian, and was only defeated by a narrow majority by Mr. Caldwell. His only son, the late Colonel Macliver, assisted his father most zealously, both in canvassing and on the platform. Mr. Macliver never recovered from the blow of his son's death, which occurred a year or two ago, but gradually faded away.

Lord Rosslyn, who has been so successful at the Craven meeting at Newmarket, is one of the smartest of a very smart set. His lordship is quite a boy, having last year got married, come of age, and succeeded to an earldom—surely not a bad treble event. He is a nice-looking and agreeable young fellow, and he has been lucky to commence with both at Monte Carlo, where he several times "broke the bank," and on the turf. He enjoys to a marked degree the friendship of the Prince of Wales. So, as his income is comparatively a small one, he is sure to be outstayed at the pace.

Mr. Henry Murray, who has boldly proclaimed himself the *viva voce* champion of literature, and will in three Wednesday-afternoon lectures at the Birkbeck Institute suggest means of abolishing its enemies, is a younger brother of the popular author of "Joseph's Coat." In person he is shorter and in complexion paler than David Christie. In mental capacity and artistic enthusiasm there are not a few who hold that he is at least his equal. He has been engaged in literary work as journalist and novelist for more than a dozen of his thirty-two years. The first lecture is to-day.

Principal Brown, of Aberdeen, the author of a striking work on the Apocalypse, published this week by Messrs. Hodder and Stoughton, is another grand old man. He is in his eighty-eighth year, but his physical capacity is amazing, and he perambulates along Union-st., in the "Granite City," at a pace men half his age might well envy. In this respect he is a worthy descendant of that fervently excellent and physically agile ancestor of his who filled the Secession Church at Craigdam, and who was known in the North as "the rinnin" minister.

NOTICES.

BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

SOUTHALL'S

SANITARY TOWELS

FOR LADIES.

ANTISEPTIC AND ABSORBENT. FOR ACCOUCHEMENT AND GENERAL USE.

An Eminent Medical Authority writes:—"One of the most valuable inventions for Women's comfort I have seen in the Quarter of a Century I have been in practice. I have distributed several gross amongst my patients, and in every instance they have been most valued and appreciated.

A Desideratum of the highest importance, increased comfort, cleanliness: Less Liability to Chill when in delicate health. Diminution of Risks of Disease—No washing—Advantage to Ladies travelling.

MANUFACTURED IN TWO QUALITIES, NO. 1 and 2, SUITING ALL CLASSES.

☞ *For protection against useless and injurious imitations, each Packet bear the Signature of the Patentees.*

SOUTHALL BROS. AND BARCLAY, BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND.

Special Wholesale and Retail Agents for the Bombay Presidency: Treacher and Co., Ld., Bombay, Byculla and Poona. *For the Bengal Presidency:* Bathgate and Co., Calcutta. *Agents in the Punjab:* Ball Habson and Co., Umballa. *Agents in Lucknow:* Peak Allen and Co. *Agents in the Bombay Presidency:* Thomson and Taylor, Bombay; Kemp & Co., Ld., Elphinstone Circle, Bombay; Mr. S. J. Noble, Bombay. *Agents for Kurrachee and Sind:* E. Speechly, Pharmaceutical Chemist, Kurrachee; Plomer and Co. Lahore.

FRAZER'S SULPHUR TABLETS

PURIFY THE BLOOD AND THUS ERADICATE FEVER, IMPROVE THE COMPLEXION AND WARD OFF RHEUMATISM

TRY THEM.

Sold by all Chemists at 1/1½ per Box.

TRADE MARK. G. & J. ZAIR'S WHIPS

Are Sold by respectable Saddlers and Dealers throughout India.

Gained the First Prize at Sydney, Melbourne, and Adelaide Exhibitions and a Diploma of Special Merit

MANUFACTORY AND SHOW ROOM—BIRMINGHAM.

KNITTING WOOLS AND SILKS AT MILL PRICES.

THE PROVIDENCE MILLS SPINNING COMPANY, BRADFORD, Yorks, England,

Guarantee the full weight of 16oz. to the lb. Their Wools and Silks are not weighted with heavy dyes or chemicals, but are all of the Best Quality and Pure Fast Dye. Write for the Free Samples. Purchase direct, and save 3d. in the Shilling. *Mention this Paper.*

WORTH ITS WEIGHT IN GOLD!

ABBEY'S EFFERVESCENT POTASH

COOLING! INVIGORATING! REFRESHING!



Mr. Sims Reeves.

Mr. SIMS REEVES says:—"This preparation is great boon; simple, refreshing and efficacious."

MADAME MARIE ROZE (*the renowned singer*) says:—"I have used your EFFERVESCENT POTASH with remarkable results. It is really wonderful."

It Prevents and Cures Indigestion.
It Purifies the Blood and Preserves the Bloom of Youth.
It is a natural Tonic and most pleasant Drink

There was sickness in Olympus; all the gods were slightly ill;
Jove himself had got a headache, Juno thought she'd take a pill;
Venus languished in her beauty, Bacchus, too, felt very queer.
He'd been drinking all last evening very potent bitter beer.
Tired of nectar and nepenthe, some new drink they wished to find;
Something to refresh the body, and invigorate the mind;
Long they sought, then found and carried up to heaven's high azure vault,
Sparkling, in a crystal goblet, ABBEY'S EFFERVESCENT SALT.
When they drank the magic liquid, vanished every ache and pain.
Bacchus pulled himself together; Venus felt herself again.
Then said Jove, "When gods approve it, sure it is those mortals' fault,
If they suffer any ailment, since they can get ABBEY'S SALT."
Pleasant 'tis, and most refreshing, and disease it keeps away.
I myself shall, in the future, take one glassful every day;
As a drink it far surpasses all that's made from hop or malt.
'Tis the best of all inventions—"ABBEY'S EFFERVESCENT SALT."

Guaranteed to keep Fresh in any Climate.

SOLE WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA AND BURMA:
CHAS. OOX & Co., 4, Dalhousie Sq., Calcutta.
PHILLIPS & CO., LD., BOMBAY & POONA.

Abbey's Effervescent Potash sold Everywhere.
Price Re. 1-12 per large Bottle.
Wholesale Rates upon Application.

May also be had retail from the following Chemists in Bombay:—Messrs KEMP & Co., TREACHER & Co., PHILLIPS & Co., THOMSON & TAYLOR, FERNANDES & Co., WRIGHT & Co., ESPLANADE PHARMACY, BOLTON & Co., and others and from Native Druggists in the Bazaar, and also from D. MACROPOLO & Co., Cigar Merchants, Meadow Street.

S. ALLSOPP & SONS LTD. TRADE MARK BURTON ON TRENT

ALLSOPP'S LIGHT PALE ALE AND EXTRA STOUT.

ALLSOPP'S LIGHT PALE ALE is specially brewed to meet the public taste for light beers.

ALLSOPP'S EXTRA STOUT only requires to be known to become as popular as Allsopp's Pale Ale.

ALLSOPP'S Sole Agents for Bottled Beers in India, specially brewed for India and specially bottled by the Company, are—

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, LAHORE ..... MESSRS. CUTLER, PALMER & CO.
KURRACHEE .. MR. H. J. RUSTOMJEE.
COCHIN, CALICUT, TELLICHERRY ..... MESSRS. PEIRCE, LESLIE & CO.
COLOMBO .... MESSRS. BRODIE & CO.

"MOLLISCORIUM"

For Softening, Preserving and Waterproofing HARNESS, BOOTS AND SHOES, &c., ALSO FOR OILING CARRIAGE AXLES.

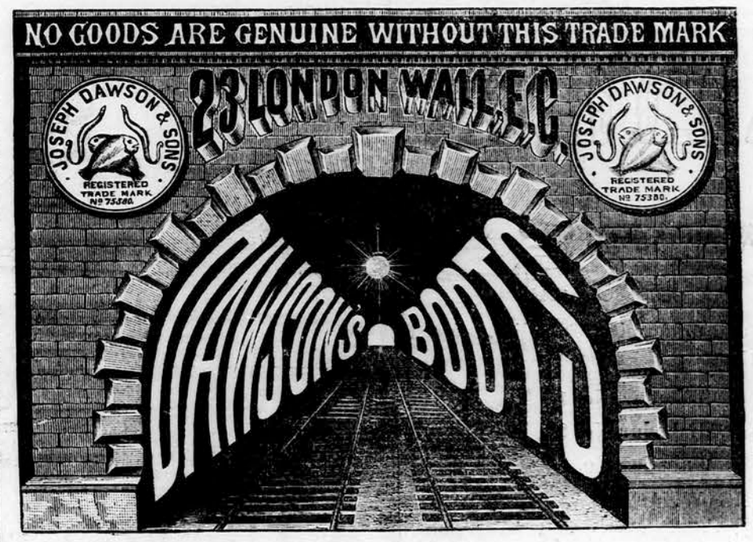
HARNESS COMPOSITION.

For Nourishing the Leather and producing a Brilliant Polish.

BLACK OIL FOR HARNESS.

For Maintaining a Beautiful Black.

May be ordered through any House in the Trade, either here or in the United Kingdom.
VANNER & PREST, Manufacturers and Patentees, London.



CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S

Pickles, Sauces, Jams, Jellies, Tart Fruits, Potted Meats.

PURVEYORS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJEST THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.

Preserved Fish, Soups, Game, Sausages, Hams, Bacon, and Cheese

May be obtained of all Storekeepers throughout India.

ALL GENUINE GOODS ARE LABELLED

CROSSE & BLACKWELL,

PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN, SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

SPECIAL AGENTS FOR

LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

ACTON & BORMAN'S SPECIALITIES:

"PROTECTOR" KNIFE POLISH, IN 3d PACKETS AND 6d 1s 2s 6d TINS EVERYWHERE

"ROYAL LUSTRE" BLACK LEAD IN PACKETS 1d & 2d ONE TRIAL SOLICITED

ALSO "GENUINE" EMERY-EMERY AND GLASS CLOTHS. "ROYAL PATENT" FLEXIBLE GLASS PAPER BLOCK BLACK LEADS, KNIFE BOARDS, &c.

72 SHOE LANE LONDON ESTABLISHED 1[illegible]

MANUFACTURERS OF EMERY ESPECIALLY FOR HULLING AND CLEANING RICE.

HAY'S HOP ALE ESSENCE

Is made from the Choicest Hops Grown.

HAY'S HOP ALE.



The New Aerated Beverage, with full flavour of the finest Hops, is a really appetizing Bitter Beer.

Aerated Water Manufrs. - Mess Presidents - - Club Stewards - - } Are requested to try this Essence. They will find the HOP ALE it makes a most valuable addition, which once introduced will be eagerly ordered.

It is the most Appetizing Non-Alcoholic Beverage known, and will have an immense permanent sale in hot climates. See these testimonials:—

"A beautiful essence. Has a fine Hop Aroma and is quite a pharmaceutical triumph."—*The Chemist and Druggist.*
"HAY'S HOP ALE.—This is an excellent Non-Alcoholic beverage."—*The Lancet.*
"Aerated Hop Ale made from this essence is unrivalled for its peculiarly fine Hop Flavour and Aroma."
"Has the Hop Taste of Bitter Beer, and is a nearer approach to Bass' or Allsopp's Ale than any non-intoxicant preceding it."—*Eastern Morning News.*

Trade Price, 8s. 6d. per lb.; 12 lbs. & upwards, 8s.
QUANTITY REQUIRED, Two Fluid oz. to each Gallon of SYRUP, making 106 10-oz. BOTTLES.

W. HAY, Manufacturing Chemist, Beverley Road, HULL, ENGLAND.

HAY'S SOLUBLE ESSENCES

HAVE A WORLD-WIDE CELEBRITY.

Hay's Soluble Essence of Jamaica Ginger.
Hay's Compound Fortified Essence of Jamaica Ginger. For 1st quality Ginger Ale.
Hay's Ginger Ale Extract. For 2nd quality Ginger Ale.
Hay's Ginger Ale Essence, highly concentrated. For 3rd quality Ginger Ale.
Hay's Ginger Champagne Essence, highly recommended.
Hay's Soluble Essence of Messina Lemons.
Hay's Lemon Flavour.
Hay's Hop Ale Essence.

Spurious imitations are made, but the difference is so marked that no manufacturer using them can compete with one using Hay's preparations. Indentors, to prevent disappointment, should specify that the goods are to be of

W. HAY'S (of Hull), Manufacture.

Positively the Best Hair Dressing for Strengthening, Beautifying & Imparting a Lovely Fragrance.

EDWARD'S HARLENE,

POSITIVELY FORCES *Luxuriant Hair, Whiskers & Moustache* To Grow Heavily in a Few Weeks, without Injury to the Skin, and no matter its stage. The world-renowned Remedy for Baldness, from whatever cause arising. As a Producer of Whiskers & Moustachios it has never been equalled. As a Cure of Weak and Thin Eyelashes, or Restoring Grey Hair to its Original Colour, Never Fails.

1/-, 2/6, 3/6, and 5/6 per Bottle, from Chemists, Hairdressers, and Perfumers all over the World.

EDWARDS & Co. 5, New Oxford-st LONDON, ENGLAND.


AFTER USE.

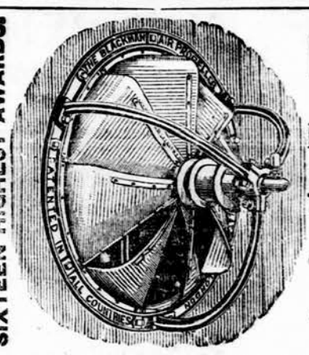

AFTER USE.

Wholesale Agents for India—MESSRS. TREACHER & CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY.

BEETHAM'S GLYCERINE AND CUCUMBER

For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient milk is INVALUABLE
IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER,
Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and
RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.
It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal! Sold by all Chemists.
Sole Makers M. BEETHAM & SON, Chemists, Cheltenham, England.

SIXTEEN HIGHEST AWARDS.



THE BLACKMAN Air Propeller

For VENTILATING and COOLING Purposes,

Moves Air in any direction at the rate of about 15,000 cubic feet per minute-power per minute.

THE "BLACKMAN ROTARY PUNKAH" FOR HAND POWER.

If the necessary data be furnished, we supply free with each Blackman a working drawing of its application, based on wide and successful special experience.

BLACKMAN VENTILATING CO., LTD., 63, FORE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

ESTABLISHED 1825.

NEAVE'S FOOD FOR INFANTS, INVALIDS AND THE AGED

BEST AND CHEAPEST.

Cadbury's (REGISTERED) Cocoa

GUARANTEED PURE GUARANTEED SOLUBLE

IS ABSOLUTELY PURE.

Cadbury's Cocoa is guaranteed to be pure Cocoa.
Cadbury's Cocoa is Soluble in Boiling Milk and Water.
Cadbury's Cocoa contains all the delicious aroma of the natural article, without the excessive proportions of fat.
Cadbury's Cocoa is not reduced in value by the addition of Starch, Sugar, &c.
Cadbury's Cocoa is specially rich in flesh-forming and strength-sustaining qualities.
Cadbury's Cocoa is a gentle stimulant, and sustains against hunger & bodily fatigue.
Cadbury's Cocoa is delicious, nutritious, digestible, comforting, and a refined beverage suitable for all Seasons of the year.
In the whole process of manufacturing Cadbury's pure Cocoa the automatic machinery employed obviates the necessity for its being once touched by the human hand.

PRECAUTION & WARNING.—Always ask for CADBURY'S Cocoa. Always examine your Purchase. See that you have not been induced to accept an Imitation, and be wary of highly coloured and drugged preparations offered as pure Cocoa. Anything of a mollusked character associated with Cocoa pure, claims at once that it is not pure.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

NOTICES.

SANTAL-MIDY

The pure Essence of Santal obtained by Midy's process from the best Mysore wood.

SANTAL-MIDY entirely different from the santal oil of the Indian Bazars, is superior to Copaiba, Cubeb or injections, and free from all bad smell or other inconveniences.

SANTAL-MIDY cures all derangements of the urinary organs in either sex in 48 hours.

SANTAL-MIDY is contained in small round Capsules, each of which bears the name..... in black letters, without which none are genuine. MIDY

SANTAL-MIDY Beware of imitations, all other Capsules or mixtures contain impurities, resins, oils &c. and are worse than useless.

SANTAL-MIDY is sold by all druggists and medicine dealers throughout the world.

PARIS, 8, RUE VIVIENNE, 8

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP OF HYPO-PHOSPHITE of LIME

FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST

All suffering from **Catarrh, Consumption, Obstinate Coughs or Colds** and those affected with diseases of the **Chest, Lungs** and **Bronchial Tubes,** should take

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP of HYPO-PHOSPHITE of LIME

Prescribed by the leading medical authorities in all countries for the last twenty-five years with the greatest success, it continues to retain its reputation where all other medecines have failed.

Grimault's Syrup immediately arrests the **Cough,** Spitting of blood and **Nightsweats,** and the **Appetite** improves rapidly—a fact soon demonstrated by an increase of weight and healthy appearance.

Grimault's Syrup has a rose colour, and is sold in flat oval bottles. **Beware of Imitations.**

GRIMAULT & Co, Paris. Sold by all Chemists

DUSART'S SYRUP OF *Lactophosphate of Lime*

HEALTH VIGOUR BONE MUSCLE

This syrup enriches the blood, and streghtens and restores all the vital energies. It contains Phosphate of Lime the substance most necessary to our existence, and indispensable for the formation of the bony and muscular system. It is a specific in Infants' green Diarrhœa, and assists children in the formation and cutting of their teeth, and where the limbs are weak, they greatly improve by this bone-forming material.

DUSART'S SYRUP is the best Tonic for Lymphatic subjects, and all suffering from nervous **Debility, Poorness of Blood** and the **Excesses of Youth.**

L. DUSART, 8, rue Vivienne, PARIS

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS.

KANANGA OF JAPAN

(REGISTERED)

RIGAUD and Co

PARIS

Kananga Water the most delightfully refreshing Toilet Water. It renders the skin firm, relieves mosquito bites and imparts a delicate fragance and feeling of comfort and freshness.

JULIEN'S FRUIT

A REFRESHING VEGETABLE LAXATIVE "BON-BON"

Julien's Fruit Purgative is exclusively a vegetable composition and has the appearance and taste of a delicious Bon-Bon. It is perfectly harmless, and is the best remedy for

Constipation, Sick headaches, Dysentery, Gastralgia, Liver complaints, Dyspepsia, Overheated blood, Eruptions.

Its refreshing and purifying qualities are invaluable to persons predisposed to headaches, billiouness, and apoplexy; while it prevents convulsions in children, and is very useful in all infant disorders.

Grimault & Co., Paris. Sold by all Chemists

CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPTONE WINE

TONIC, DIGESTIVE & NUTRITIVE

CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPTONE WINE nourishes the Sick & Convalescent, without fatiguing the stomach by the process of digestion; and is far superior to Beef Teas, Jellies, and Meat Extracts, which cannot neurrish the body if the digestive organs are defective.

CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPTONE WINE is used in the London and Paris Hospitals, for affections of the *Stomach, Liver,* and *Intestines,* and for **Indigestion, Anæmia, Consumption, Diabetes, Dysentery;** in extreme weakness and exhaustion arising from *Tumours, Cancerous Affections,* **and all wasting diseases** whenever an extra amount of nourishment is required.

CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPTONE WINE cannot be too highly recommended as a Tonic stimulant and Restorative to the Aged, Delicate Females, Lymphatic subjects and children.

8, RUE VIVIENNE, PARIS.

MARCKS & CO., LD., BOMBAY AND POONA.

LADIES' & HANDSOME GOLD WATCHES, ELEGANTLY, ATTRACTIVELY AND NEATLY CASED.

THE works are of very superior Finish and guaranteed to be *Accurate, Reliable* and *Durable.* Undoubtedly the best value obtainable in Bombay. A large number of designs to choose from. We have also a very pretty assortment of Guard, Albert and Victoria Chains ranging from Rs. 40 each.



Rs. 55. Rs. 95. Rs. 100. Rs. 130. Rs. 130. Rs. 150. Rs. 85.

All in 18-carat Gold Stout Cases. Made Dust-proof. Every watch carries in addition to a spare mainspring and glass a Guarantee for Two Years.

MARCKS & CO., LIMITED, PRACTICAL WATCHMAKERS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

By Special Appointment,
T. E. THE VICEROY, AND GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

"PALL MALL" WHISKY.

Rs. 36 per Doz.

ELEVEN YEARS OLD

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.

KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY

Gold Medal, Paris Exhibition, 1878.

"THE CREAM OF OLD IRISH WHISKIES."
PURE, MILD and MELLOW.
DELICIOUS, and VERY WHOLESOME.

The Prize Medal, Dublin Exhibition, 1865,
GUILDFORD STREET, YORK ROAD, LAMBETH, LONDON, S.E.

BAHADUR CIGARS

NOTED for their mildness, delicacy, and uniformity of quality. Insist on having this brand, and take no other.

Bahadur Regalias	Bahadur No. 1.
Bahadur Princessas	Bahadur No. 2.
Bahadur Manillas	Bahadur No. 3.

BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS.

To be obtained of all respectable dealers and of

D. EMACROPOLO, Medows Street, Bombay.

Sole Manufacturers and Proprietors

McDOWELL & CO.,
MADRAS.

BRANCHES AT OOTACAMUND, SECUNDERABAD, AND COORG.

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE,

Purchasers should see that the Label on every bottle of the original

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE

bears the Signature, thus:—

Lea & Perrins

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse & Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.



"The Real Cup o' Kindness."

A perfect blending of the Choicest Brands of the Highest Classes of fine Old Whiskies in their Native Purity, as produced in Scotland, absolutely untampered with.

MATURED IN SHERRY CASKS. **TWELVE YEARS OLD** AGE POSITIVELY GUARANTEED.

A LUXURY IN PURE SCOTCH WHISKIES.

The letters B.O.S. are the Name, Brand, and Registered Trade Mark of this matchless Old Scotch Whisky.

B.O.S.

BLENDED OLD SCOTCH

12 Years Old *** *(Gold Capsule.)*
8 Years Old ** *(Blue Capsule.)*
5 Years Old * *(Green Capsule.)*

An exquisite blending, possessing a flavour so rare, a character so novel and so entirely its own, that it may fairly claim the very first place among high-class stimulants. Clever judges pronounce it *unique & unrivalled.* B.O.S. is remarkable for its "delicious individuality of flavour," mellowness and softness on the palate—"A very nectar" in marked contrast to ordinary blended Whiskies, which are more or less dominated by one or other of the Whiskies used in blending.

☞ *B.O.S. is sold in square white Bottles, labelled and capsuled, the age being notified by a small label on each Bottle.*

The proprietors are skilled blenders of Scotch Whiskies, but in all the experience of their Firm, extending nearly over the present century, they have never been able to accomplish anything so fully complying with the most exacting tests, as is now presented in this special blend of B.O.S.

PEASE, SON & CO., 14, QUALITY STREET, LEITH, SCOTLAND.

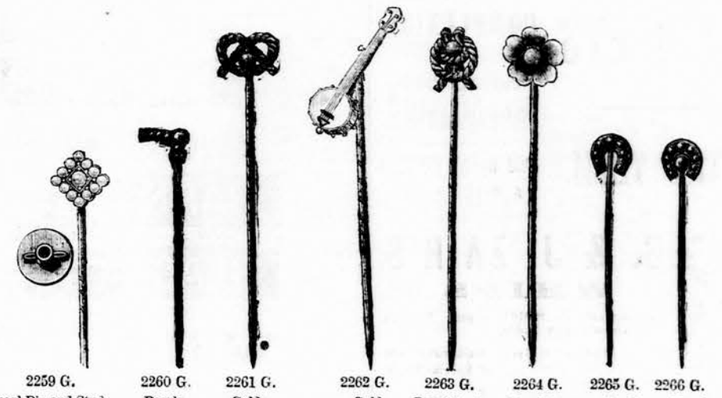
English Branch—DARLINGTON, DURHAM. Established 1808.

By Special Appointment,
T. E. THE VICEROY, AND GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

HAMILTON & COMPANY,

ART JEWELLERS,
73, ESPLANADE ROAD,
BOMBAY.

SCARF PINS.



2259 G. Pearl Pin and Stud, Rs. 35 cash.
2260 G. Pearls, Rs. 12 cash.
2261 G. Gold, Rs. 13 cash.
2262 G. Gold, Rs. 12 cash.
2263 G. Pearl Centre, Rs. 16 cash.
2264 G. Pearl Centre Rs. 10 cash.
2265 G. Pearls, Rs. 9 cash.
2266 G. Pearls, Rs. 11 cash.



2267 G. Diamond and Pearl "Just Out" d Rs. 245 cash.
2268 G. Gold Banjo Brooch, Rs. 16 cash.
2269 G. Enamelled Pansy Brooch Diamond Centre, Rs. 100 cash.
2270 G. Diamond and Ruby Ring, Rs. 220 cash.
2271 G. Pearl Set Bangle, Rs. 38 cash.
2272 G. Gold Guard Ring Rs. 25 cash.

HAMILTON & CO.,
73, ESPLANADE ROAD,
BOMBAY.

GOOD RELIABLE STROPS

Rs. 8 Cowvan's Canton Strops
Rs. 6 Saunder's Four-sided Strops
Rs. 5 The Cushion Convex Strop.

Rs. 3 The Graduating Strop with screw for tightening
Rs. 2 The University Strop
Rs. 1 8 0

THOMSON & TAYLOR, CHEMISTS, BOMBAY

DINNEFORD'S

THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.

THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA

MAGNESIA

SOLD THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

N.B.—ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

EXTRACT FROM PRIVATE LETTER.

"The infant was very delicate; our medical adviser ordered your Food. The result in a short time was wonderful; the little fellow grew strong and fat, and is now in a thriving condition—in fact, the flower of the flock."

GOLD MEDAL AWARDED INTERNATIONAL HEALTH EXHIBITION!

BENGER'S FOOD

FOR INFANTS, CHILDREN, INVALIDS AND DYSPEPTICS.

"It is palatable and excellent in every way. We have given it in very many cases with the most marked benefit, patients frequently retaining it after every other food has been rejected. For Children who throw up their food incurdled masses it is invaluable."—*London Medical Record*

BENGER'S FOOD differs entirely from any other Food obtainable. It may be had of leading Chemists, &c., in tins at 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., and 5s.; or will be forwarded free by Parcels Post direct from the Manufacturers,

MOTTERSHEAD & CO. (S. Paine & F. B. Benger),
7, EXCHANGE STREET, MANCHESTER.

Agents. { TREACHER & Co., Ld., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.
KEMP & Co., Ld., 7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

THE IMPROVED **PULLEY BRACE,**

NOT CROSSED AT THE BACK.

THE ONLY CORRECT PRINCIPLE.

Supports the Back. Developes the Chest.

Perfect Freedom with any position of the body.



IMPORTANT.

THE back strap, by a patented arrangement, can be moved (vertically) to any position upon the back, high or low, to suit comfort of wearer, also lengthened or shortened (horizontally) to suit the distance between the back buttons of the Trousers.

THE IMPROVED PULLEY BRACE TRADE MARK.

CAUTION.—Every genuine Brace is stamped with Registered Trade Mark thus—

RETAIL of all Hosiers and Outfitters.
WHOLESALE of the leading Wholesale Houses.

CARNRICK'S SOLUBLE FOOD

FOR INFANTS AND CHILDREN.

For Mothers, Invalids, Dyspeptics and Aged People.



THE ONLY FOOD *that digests as easily as human milk, and agrees with all infants and children.*

THE ONLY FOOD *that thoroughly nourishes the child without the addition of cow's milk.*

THE ONLY FOOD *that removes from infancy all necessity, danger and annoyance of a wet nurse.*

IF TAKEN BY MOTHERS *once or twice a day the quantity of milk will be increased and quality at once improved.*

IF THE CHILD IS RESTLESS, *change partially from nursing to* SOLUBLE FOOD.

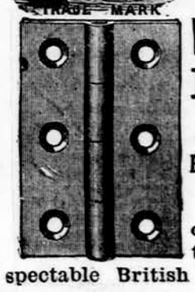
DR. STUTZER, Food Analyst for Rhenish Prussia, says: "CARNRICK'S SOLUBLE FOOD is the best of all the foods I have ever examined."

"OUR BABY'S FIRST AND SECOND YEARS," by Marion Harland. Book of 64 pages, giving careful instructions for bringing up the little ones. Sent free by

CARNRICK & Co., Ltd, LONDON.

GOLD & CO.'S

TRADE MARK.



BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND,

WROUGHT IRON HINGES

ARE THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET

Indentors can obtain same through all respectable British Merchants.

"FITS LIKE A GLOVE."

THOMSON'S Glove-fitting Trade Mark.

CORSET

The Perfection of Shape, Finish, and Durability.



Approved by the whole polite world.

ANNUAL SALE OVER ONE MILLION PAIRS.

To be had of all Dealers throughout the World.

NINE FIRST MEDALS.

Manufacturers:
W. S. THOMSON & CO., LIMITED, LONDON.



BLAIR'S GOUT & RHEUMATIC PILLS.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY FOR

Gout, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, & Neuralgia.

The acute pain is quickly relieved and cured in a few days by this celebrated Medicine.

These Pills, which are perfectly harmless, require no restraint of diet during their use, and are certain to prevent the disease attacking any vital part.

Manufactured in England by Frost & Co., 229, Strand, London, and sold at 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. per box. Obtainable from any chemist or patent medicine dealer in India.

CASCARADYNE

The New Fruit.

REGISTERED TRADE MARK.

NATURE'S REMEDY FOR CONSTIPATION.
PLEASANT TO TAKE. CERTAIN IN ACTION.
WITHOUT A RIVAL FOR CONSTIPATION.

Opinions of the Medical Press.—We have prescribed these in cases of *Chronic Constipation,* and have found them to effect their purpose most satisfactorily.—*The Lancet,* Oct. 27th, 1888.

THE NEW FRUIT ACTS on the LIVER.

Not only acts on the bowels, but the charm of its action is that from its invaluable great tonic properties, it at once gives tone and energy to the muscular coats of the stomach, gradually restoring to nature its long lost power. The New Fruit Stimulates the Liver, creating a natural action of the bowels and biliary secretions, &c.

Such diseases as Biliousness, Bad Breath, Congested Liver, Dizziness, Flatulence, Piles, Indigestion, Headache, Lowness of Spirits, Neuralgia, &c., are well known to emanate from Constipation.

Sandell's Antiseptic Sublimate

PELLOID Registered Trade Mark.

The most convenient, Cheapest, and reliable Disinfectant brought before the public. The tubes can be carried in the pocket, and one Pelloid dissolved in a quart of water makes a most efficient Disinfectant, free from any smell.



IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.

SANDELL'S HAIR RESTORER.

T. O. SANDELL has at last discovered a Hair Restorer that is free from sediment, and quite harmless, which will Restore Grey Hair to its original colour, and cause Hair to grow on bald spots, if the hair roots are not decayed and gone.

All the above Sold all over India by the leading Chemists, or by

T. O. SANDELL, (Sole Proprietor), WEST KENSINGTON, LONDON.

Printed and Published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.—PARIS: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER SPINK & Co.